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JPRS Report

East Asia

Korea

7 JULY 1987

EAST ASIA

KOREA

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OLYMPICS

JAPANESE DELEGATION SUPPORTS OLYMPIC COHOSTING PROPOSAL

SK180435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)--Ryou Yamasaki, head of the delegation of Shimane Prefectural Committee of Japan for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, condemned the South Korean puppets for scheming to make a political sacrifice of the Olympic Games when he was interviewed by a KCNA reporter in Pyongyang on June 16.

Noting that their scheme to oppose the reunification of Korea and freeze her split is to be clearly seen also in matters related with the 24th Olympic Games, he said:

The South Korean authorities are trying to use the Olympic Games for their dirty political purpose to carry into effect the "two Koreas" policy.

Keeping pace with such manoeuvres of the South Korean puppets, Nakasone preached "three principles on Korea" and twaddled about the "successful holding of the Seoul Olympic Games" after bringing the Korean problem to the recent summit of seven Western industrial nations which was held in Italy.

We oppose and condemn this.

The Olympiad should be held in a peaceful atmosphere in conformity with its idea and must not be held under a confused political system as in South Korea.

If the 1988 Olympic Games are held in Seoul, this will not only be contradictory to their idea but also be an unpardonable insult to and mockery of sportsmanship.

The 24th Olympic Games should be cohosted by the North and South of Korea in accordance with the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In conclusion, he stressed: The Shimane Prefectural Committee of Japan for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea resolutely opposes the "singlehanded holding of the Olympic Games in Seoul" and will carry on energetic solidarity activities in support of the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

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CSO: 4100/237

CONSTRUCTION OF SPORTS COMPLEXES IN PYONGYANG

Work on Angol Sports Village

SK131541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)--More than 10 modern sports complexes with a total building area of some 430,000 square metres are taking shape in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A large stadium and 9 gymnasiums including volleyball, basketball, table tennis and handball gymnasiums with 2,000-4,000 seats and service facilities for sportsmen are under construction at Angol in Kwangbok Street.

The Angol sports village has a total building area of more than 1.75 million square metres.

The Angol stadium with 25,000 seats is being built at the foot of a hill covered with pine trees on the bank of the Taedong River.

Now the builders are hastening structural assembling at the final stage. Already more than 80 percent of brick laying has been finished.

The construction of gymnasiums at the Angol sports village is also progressing apace.

The builders are doubling their daily quotas.

The construction of a light games gymnasium nearly 140 metres long, with a total building space of more than 10,000 square metres, is making brisk headway thanks to the vigorous endeavours of builders. This gymnasium with 4,000 seats will be appointed with facilities for 100-metre dash and other field-and-track events, callisthenics and heavy gymnastics.

150,000-seat and 30,000-seat stadiums are under construction at Nungra and Yanggak islets in Pycngyang, and an archery contest ground in eastern Pyongyang.

Stadiums and gymnasiums under construction in Pyongyang will have a total of 250,000 seats.

The sports complexes now under construction will be conducive not only to developing our national physical culture and sports but also to deepening the bonds of friendship with sportsmen of different countries in the world.

Excellent Sports Facilities Cited

SK170503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA)--TANJUG June 15 reported the construction of the Angol sports village and many other excellent sports arenas in Pyongyang.

The report said:

Although to date negotiations on the joint organization of the 1988 Summer Olympic Games in Korea have given no results, the construction of the village and many sports arenas is in full swing in the north of the country.

It is hoped here that agreement will still be reached and that the Olympic Games will be held in both parts of Korea.

The DPR of Korea's constructive proposals were met with an inflexible negative response from the "regime" in Seoul.

Despite the North's efforts to use the Olympic Games as a step towards reunification of the artificially divided country, Seoul took this as "proof" that there are "two states" on the Korean peninsula.

Referring to the fact that some time ago a delegation of the International Olympic Committee headed by Alexandru Siperko, member of the committee and delegate for work with national Olympic committees, visited Korea and went round the construction site of the Angol sports village and other places during its stay, TANJUG said:

Alexandru Siperko said that the sports centre under construction in Pyongyang has no equal in the world when he saw stadiums for all kinds of sports in a section of one kilometres in a diagonal line.

A big stadium with 150,000 seats is now under construction in Pyongyang, which will be one of the biggest sports arenas in the world.

The construction of the sports village has entered the final stage and Pyongyang will have an enviable capacity to accommodate guests, TANJUG noted, and said: According to estimation of foreign specialists, with the construction of the combined sports arenas Pyongyang will, in fact, be prepared to organise the full Olympic Games.

We should not overlook the fact that the political situation in South Korea is very unstable due to clashes between demonstrators and police every day.

As the DPR of Korea regards the Olympic Games as a matter related to the entire Korean people, she is not satisfied with the "proposal" to hold in the North games of a few events. This is quite natural.

Construction on Kwangbok Street Reviewed

SK181012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)--A new street reminiscent of a town is under construction in beautiful Mangyongdae District of Pyongyang.

The street named Kwangbok is taking shape in the nearly 6 kilometre section from Palgol Bridge to the fork on the road to Mangyongdae.

In this street modern flats of unique and diverse styles for 25,000 families are being built with a 100 metre wide thoroughfare as the axis.

The total building area of the street is over 18 million square metres and buildings will occupy a total area of over 4 million square metres.

In this street 8-42 storied flats of diverse shapes including tower, tier, cylinder bundle, streamline, semi-circle and rectangle shapes will be built in a huge mass by using hummocks and hillocks as they are under the policy of the party on erecting buildings to give a new flavor, avoiding similarity and repetition in their formation.

The buildings to be divided into 9 blocks are under construction on a world standard to give a stereoscopic sentiment and suit the sentiments of people without imitation or repetition in each block.

Each flat with three, four or five rooms will occupy an average of 110 square metres, 180 square metres at the maximum. Flats with five rooms are designed for one family to use rooms in two stories, upper and lower.

Dwelling houses for ordinary citizens, scientists, sportsmen and artists are being built there to meet the occupational character of dwellers. Studies and quiet rooms for scientific study, and rooms appointed with facilities for artistic and sports activities will also be built. And even gardens will be laid out on balconies to let dwellers on higher stories have a rest without going down.

Commercial and public service networks, educational, health and communication organs will also be built in Kwangbok Street.

Each family will be provided with furniture, kitchen utensils, communication means of the highest level and even devices for conversation between dwellers on the lower and upper stories.

The construction of wading pools is planned on the roofs of nurseries, kindergartens and schools.

The builders there have made vigorous endeavours to finish the vast construction projects within two years and already completed the framework assembling for nearly 3,000 families in a brief span of time.

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SEOUL DAILY ON NORTH'S 'OUTRAGEOUS REMARKS'

SK040404 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korea. 3 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Seoul Olympics and the North's Outrageous Remarks About Them--A Foolish and Imprudent Act of Turning Its Back on the World"]

[Text] The Pyongyang group, which has intensified its smear campaign against the South since it unilaterally suspended at a single stroke all forms of North-South talks in 1986, has gone so far as to utter extremely outrageous remarks, laying bare its vicious color for all to see, on 31 May.

According to NAEWOE News Agency and foreign news reports from Tokyo, the North's extremely outrageous remarks expressed via the North's party organ NODONG SINMUN read in part: The Seoul Olympics are not merely a sporting event, but a serious political question. The nearly 100-year history of the Olympics records many occasions of voids--Olympiads cancelled because the venues chosen for the international sporting event were in a state of war--and the 24th Olympiad (the Seoul Olympics) is now in such serious danger.

The North has indiscreetly uttered such rants without thinking about the consequences of their outrageous remarks. Not only are these threats to the South, they also are rude rants to people the world over. These rants have also clearly demonstrated from what vicious plots the North suspended the North-South talks in 1986. No sooner had it suspended the talks than the North began to mount a virulent propaganda offensive that exacerbates tension, saying that the Korean peninsula had reached a dangerous state where war could be provoked at any moment. Meanwhile, the North has persistently called for and insisted on holding high-level political and military talks, while turning its back on all forms of talks that the North and South conducted before. The North's distorted language behind its propaganda since 1986 is that the danger capable of triggering war at any moment could be eliminated through so-called high-level political and military talks, and that only after this can the North and South go ahead with talks that have already been arranged.

To be sure, the North's discarding the talks that have already been arranged between the North and South and its insistence on holding high-level

political and military talks have turned out, in the full view of the world, to be a strategy toward paving in advance the way for a declaration of its outrageous remarks of persistently painting Seoul as an unsafe, inappropriate venue for the Olympics, and, in the event its strategy was to fail and the Olympics are held in Seoul, it would go to the length of provoking a war to frustrate the sporting event.

At the same time, the Pyongyang group, which does not hesitate to utter that it would readily go to war, has the nerve to demand that Pyongyang be allowed to host at least eight Olympic sporting events in proportion to its share of population. We have no words to describe our outrage over the North's galling attitude. Our attention should be riveted on the fact that such outrageous remarks were made after Kim Il-song had returned from his visit to Communist China. Communist China, which is believed to have made official its participation in the Seoul Olympics in 1988, reportedly has advised Kim Il-song to make a practical choice to ease tension on the Korean peninsula rather than to unreasonably insist on cohosting them.

In addition, Soviet Premier Ryzhkov has also recently stated that the Soviet Union would participate in the Seoul Olympics and that if any event of the Olympics Games--it does not matter whether the number of events are four or five--are held in Pyongyang, it would be of help to normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula, thereby indirectly lending Soviet support for the International Olympic Committee's decision to allow the Pyongyang side to host four Olympic events, a decision reached in agreement with the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee.

At a time when the trend of viewing the Seoul Olympics in 1988--a universal sporting festival that symbolizes global peace--is flowing in this direction, will the North continue to utter such outrageous language and commit such imprudent acts, ignoring even the advice of its so-called fraternal countries until the last moment?

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BRIEFS

JESSE JACKSON ON SHIFTING OLYMPICS--Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)--Jackson, a U.S. civil rights champion and contender for "presidential nomination," said on June 16 the 1988 Olympics should be moved if political conditions do not improve in South Korea, according to a report. He called for open elections in South Korea and the release of political dissident Kim Tae-chung, who is under house arrest there. Noting that democratic ideals are not being honoured, open, fair and free elections are not being honoured in South Korea, he said: Certainly we cannot sit idly and support the Olympic Games taking place in the context of this environment. We hope that something will happen soon, that political prisoners will be granted their freedom and be allowed to participate in the formation of a new "government." Earlier, on June 15, he issued a statement, holding that the United States should boycott the 1988 Olympic Games to be held in Seoul unless the human rights problem improves in South Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 18 Jun 87 SK] /6662

CANADIAN PAPER OPPOSITION--Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)--NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Koreans published in Canada, carried an article opposing the hosting of the Olympic Games in South Korea. As Hitler used the Olympic Games for his political purpose in 1936, Chon Tu-hwan and his group are scheming to use the games to maintain their "power", the article said, and continued: If the Olympic Games are held in Seoul, sportsmen from all parts of the world would not want to play games at a place filled with tear-gas smoke or under a terrible martial law in a forest of bayonets of soldiers. We will wage in an organised way a movement calling upon the governments and sports circles of all countries to boycott the 1988 Olympic Games, responding to the movement waged valiantly against the holding of the Olympic Games in defiance of the oppression and uniting with the democratic forces in Americas. We should widely tell the tragic conditions of the ordinary people and strongly recommend all countries to refuse participation in the 1988 Olympic Games so that the games may not be a replica of the 1936 Olympic Games held by Hitler. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 18 Jun 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/237

REPORTAGE ON NKDP BREAKUP, NEW PARTY FOUNDING

Summary of NKDP Background

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Apr 87 p 5

[Article by Yi Nak-hyun: "26 Months 20 Days of Stranded Ship NKDP"]

[Text] The NKDP, which broke like a typhoon on the political scene as the biggest opposition party since the founding of our nation, finally ran aground after a long 4-month internal conflict.

The NKDP, which rose to the status of the largest opposition party in a period of less than 25 days around the time of the 12th general election on 12 February 1985 and resulted in the collapse of the previous largest opposition party, the DKP, is now in a similar situation as the DKP after 2 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The NKDP was founded on 18 January 1985 mainly by former representatives of the old NKDP who were released during the third lift of political banning on 30 November 1984. The NKDP candidates strove to be first to join the Kim Tae-chung/ Kim Yong-sam movement, and 67 of them were elected in the general election, (50 from regional voting and 17 from national voting).

Although Mr Kim Tae-chung was not actively involved in the founding of the new party because he was still in the United States, the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD) formed by the two Kims and the non-CPD faction formed by Mr Yi Chol-sung and Mr Kim Chae-kwang had agreed to maintain a 50-50 absolute balance in matters concerning public nominations, party positions and operation of party affairs. However, after the general election, the mainstream CPD faction made inroads into the role of the non-CPD faction, thus creating internal conflicts from the outset.

The takeover by the mainstream was completed with the realization of a virtual integration of all opposition forces by the two Kims, who drew 30 members of the DKP into their party shortly after the general election.

During the period from 18 February 1985 to 9 May 1985, 30 representatives of the DKP such as Yi Chung-chae, Yi Tae-ku, Hwang Rak-chu, 3 representatives of the KNP such as Cho Pyong-pong, Kim Wan-tae, Kim Tuk-soo, Representative Kim

Pong-ho of the New Socialist Party, Yu Kap-chong of the NKDP, and nonpartisan Representative Kim Hyun-ku all joined the NKDP, thus making it the largest opposition party since the establishment of the constitution with 103 members.

However, on 10 July at the same year, Vice Chairman Kim Rok-Yong passed away, and later on 31 December, 12 representatives such as Yu Han-yol, Yi Tae-ku, Im Chong-ki, Hwang Pyong-u, Yu Kap-chong, Chong Chae-won, So Chong-yol, Yi Kon-il, Choe Un-chi, Sin Kyong-sol, Sin Byong-yol, and Han Sok-pong defected from the NKDP in a group and created the People's Democratic Party, thus reducing the total number of the NKDP to 90.

It was during the temporary party convention held on 1 August 1985 after the general election that the confrontation between the mainstream and the non-mainstream sectors was brought to a vote. Mr Yi Min-u, who was supported by the two Kims that day, accumulated 57 percent of the votes and was reelected as president, defeating Mr Kim Chae-kwang who received 43 percent of the votes. However, that "43 percent" was used later as a basis for claiming the rights of the non-mainstream against the mainstream faction. The party convention held that day, which decided to hold the next convention in May 1987, finally became the spark that resulted in the party split.

Internal conflict continued incessantly with the so-called "vice president incident" on 28 October 1985 which caused parliamentary disciplinary measures to be taken against Representatives Cho Yon-ha, Kim Ok-son, and Pak Hae-chung.

In spite of all these events, the NKDP enjoyed popularity among Koreans by adhering to its struggle for constitutional revision to permit a direct presidential election, which was their public party commitment and a center of the strong wind of the "February 12" general election.

The period between 12 February 1986, when the NKDP embarked on a surprise movement to collect signatures in support of constitutional revision for a direct presidential election, marking the first anniversary of the "12 February" general election, and 30 May 1986, when the NKDP held successive meetings promoting direct presidential elections in metropolitan areas such as Pusan and Kwangchu, were the most "magnificent" days of the NKDP. (Although there were difficult times with the 3 May Inchon incident.)

However, when Kim Yong-sam led others in making a decision to participate in the special committee for constitutional revision on 27 May 1986, his relationship with Kim Tae-chung began to fall apart. After Mr Kim Tae-chung made a decision leading others not to participate in the special committee for constitutional revision on 29 September, a split began to develop between President Yi and the two Kims, and also between the two Kims.

In particular, after the decision not to participate in the special committee for constitutional revision, the relationship between President Yi and the two Kims became very confused and even suspicious in matters concerning the opposition party's suggestions toward the ruling party on issues such as a real power dialogue, a nationwide cabinet, and a selective national

referendum. Such suspicion grew with the direct presidential election promotion convention held in Seoul on 29 November, which dissipated in frustration.

During the following December, Mr Kim Yong-sam began to reveal his activity to take control of the party and on 24 December in the midst of that turmoil, President Yi announced a 7-article democratization plan at his Samyang-dong residence, thus opening the curtain of the "Yi Min-u upheaval."

Shortly before that, on 14 December, Representative Yi Taek-hui demanded at the Chungchu district party chapter that the two Kims resign and as a result he was referred to the party discipline committee. Representative Yi Chol-sung expressed his opinion in support of a pure parliamentary system in his press conference held on 19 February in the midst of "Yi Min-u upheaval", thus causing his expulsion from the party by mutual agreement of the two Kims.

At last, these three Yi's put a brake on the charismatic leadership of the two Kims, thus giving the two Kims a cause for splitting the party.

Kim Yong-sam Interview

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Apr 87 p 3

[Interview of Kim Yong-sam by reporter Choe Maeng-ho: "Some Representatives Will Never Be Accepted"; date and place not specified]

[Text] After publicly announcing the single-handed creation of a new political party at a meeting of the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy, Mr Kim Yong-sam read a statement on the foundation of a new party for 10 minutes and answered questions from the press corps with heightened emotion.

[Question] How are you going to make people understand the sudden formation of a new political party after a month of confusion due to internal party conflict?

[Answer] "It did not happen suddenly. I have been in great agony over this matter until now and have been very patient. A few foreign elements prevented us from having a May national party convention which should have been held in a festive mood. As a result, in this situation, the NKDP finds no need to exist and even if there is a need, we would feel guilty toward the people."

[Question] When do you expect a negotiating group within the party to be formed?

[Answer] "All the defecting representatives will gather together to organize a preparatory committee for the foundation of a new party at 8 o'clock on the morning of 9 April. Various business matters concerning the procedure of party formation will be discussed at that time. A party foundation convention will be concluded by the end of this month or early May at the latest. I will closely discuss this with Mr Kim Tae-chung."

[Question] Is there any basis left for negotiation with President Yi Min-u?

[Answer] "I tried to talk to him several times, but was not able to meet with him for a month or so because he gave excuses such as 'I do not have time,' or 'I am too busy.' So, I swallowed my pride and went to see him at Samyang-dong. Since President Yi was elected president, I showed him my full respect at all places and times. In a nutshell, one cannot fathom the human mind."

[Question] Is the door open to the remaining representatives?

[Answer] "Yes, of course. However, because there is a purpose for founding a new party, some of them should be clearly excluded."

[Question] What are the new party's means of struggle against the ruling party?

[Answer] "What is clearly important is to obtain democratization through an election revolution by such means as walking on the right path with dignity, and through non-violent and peaceful struggle."

[Question] Since the appearance of real power within the opposition force is expected after the formation of a new party, what is your strategy to resolve the constitutional revision issue if a dialogue between the real powers is brought about?

[Answer] "I do not intend to answer that question. When I was fasting the last time, I had thought I did not mind dying for democracy. I had met with Mr Kim Tae-chung and we disclosed our ideas, discussing the path to democratization, and that there would be no happier event than the realization of democratization. I regard this decision as coming from Divine Providence and I believe a righteous God will take care of people who try to take the righteous road."

Kim Tae-chung Interview

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Apr 87 p 5

[Interview with Kim Tae-chung by reporter Yi Nak-yon: "True Opposition Party To Meet Peoples' Expectation"; 8 Apr, place not specified]

[Text] "Until now, the political situation was moving so rapidly that it was hard to tell when the so-called major decision would be made. Due to the NKDP's internal conflict, no progress was made concerning democratization and the struggle for constitutional revision. I felt sorry and anxious about the possibility that the NKDP's internal confusion might provide an excuse for antidemocratic and repressive measures. I also felt the same because it was not easy to handle that confusion. However, from today, a clear, sound, active, and responsible opposition party has appeared. This will be a true opposition party which can meet the expectations of the people."

At 7 o'clock on the morning of 8 April, Mr Kim Tae-chung, who has been under house arrest, gave an evaluation regarding the meaning of the founding of a new party in this situation .

[Question] When is the organizational meeting for a new party scheduled?

[Answer] "We will discuss it when the preparatory committee for the party is organized at the signatories' convention tomorrow. But I do not think it will take a long time."

[Question] What is the first thing that the new party will do?

[Answer] "Above all, we will launch a fight against the ruling party for constitutional reform, supporting a direct presidential election system. In principle, we will pursue our struggle both in and out of the assembly. However, for the time being, we will start from within the assembly. We will try to be a true opposition party which we promised the people to be in the 12 February general election, and continue to launch a struggle for constitutional reform supporting the direct presidential election system. In this context, this is not a party split. We cannot use the NKDP as our title because of the political party law, however, in practice, it is a re-formation of the NKDP."

[Question] Some people observe that the new party might draw a large number of opposition leaders and thus might take an extreme line....

[Answer] "There are some things that we should know about opposition leaders. There are not many among opposition leaders who might join a political party. Most of them are not interested in a political party, and those who are interested are either engaged in their jobs or have not been reinstated. We will adhere to our principle of recovery of democracy and a direct presidential election system. However, as far as the method of pursuing that objective is concerned, we will take a nonviolent and moderate line which a majority of the people including the middle class can follow."

[Question] Some observe that the confrontation between the two Kims might go into full swing.

[Answer] "The existence of internal party factions, when they cooperate with competition in a spirit of goodwill, is normal and better than nothing. I will definitely compete with the Sangdo-dong faction. However, it will be a competitive, cooperative relationship for the good of the party and the nation.

Yi Min-u Interview

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Apr 87 p 5

[Interview of Yi Min-u by reporter Kim Chang-hui: "Is it Possible To Do This Without Saying a Word..."; 8 Apr, place not specified]

[Text] When President Yi Min-u held his last press conference as a president of the dominant opposition party on the morning of 8 April, it was clear that he was struggling to control his emotions, though he remained silent.

[Question] What is your feeling as president of the dominant opposition party about having a press conference at your house rather than the party headquarters?

[Answer] "I find it hard to express exactly how I feel. Right now, the party headquarters is occupied and access blocked by people mobilized by Representative Yi Taek-hui, who even use violence.... What is more deplorable than the activity of those people is the fact that the current government simply stands by and watches this situation."

[Question] What was your intention in requesting a three way meeting?

[Answer] "I tried to meet the two Kims yesterday. But Tongkyo-tong sent me a message that 'he wished to meet on the condition that I acknowledge the split,' and there was no reply from Sangto-tong. We had decided that we would make an effort to hold a smooth party convention when we met on 31 March. I feel very frustrated over the fact that they did this without ever telling me."

[Question] You said you would take "firm action" against Representative Yi Taek-hui who has been occupying the party headquarters for 5 days....

[Answer] "I will leave it to your imagination."

[Question] If the two Kims found a new party, what will be the future of the NKDP and yourself?

[Answer] "Although there have existed many political parties from the liberation of our nation until now, the fact that our party could appear as the dominant opposition party in such a difficult and short period was because it was the party of the people, not the party of a specific person. Announcing a party split, therefore, is not the way to meet the people's expectations. I will do my best to overcome this difficulty and to meet the expectations of the people."

[Question] Do you see any possibility of arranging a three-way meeting?

[Answer] "Isn't it meaningless to have a three-way meeting after announcing a party split? That's why I wanted to have a heart to heart discussion with them without declaring a party split, when I asked for a three way meeting today...."

[Question] What do you think was the reason that the two Kims decided to split the party?

[Answer] "You can ask that question to the two Kims. We have suffered more than once or twice during the Pak Chong-hui dictatorship and over a period of 18 years. Therefore, we should cope with the situation wisely. I find it very regrettable to go to the length of announcing a party split because of a few people."

Yi Chol-sung Interview

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Apr 87 p 5

[Interview with Yi Chol-sung by reporter Kim Chung-kun: "Recovering NKDP as Political Party with Revitalized Channels of Discussion"; 8 Apr 87, place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Is the purpose of your press conference today to declare a separation from the two Kims, who decided on a party split?

[Answer] "Although I have competed with the two Kims since in our forties we acceded to leadership, I regarded them as ascetic colleagues walking the brambles of an opposition party together, rather than as political enemies. Therefore, it is very heartbreaking that we have to separate now. I advise them, though they are leaving, not to misuse the plan of democratization, not to instigate violence among the people, but to follow the basic principle of parliamentarism."

[Question] What solid plan do you have for renovating the NKDP?

[Answer] "Generally speaking, there are occasions and clear objectives in every foundation of a political party. In the case of the NKDP, it is democratization. I will waste no time in cooperation with other colleagues in fully maintaining our party in order in order to proceed with negotiations with the ruling party for democratization and constitutional revision."

[Question] In view of the numbers of representatives who defected from the NKDP to join the two Kims, do you think the number of remaining members will be large enough to form a negotiating group within the assembly?

[Answer] "I am not interested in the numbers game. Although the remaining members are small in numbers, they are the elite troops of parliamentary democracy, and the conservative democratic forces will join them."

[Question] Do you have any plan to work jointly with the People's Democratic Party or the DKP?

[Answer] It is absolutely wrong to think that the number of remaining members of the NKDP will be too small to form a negotiating group. What is the meaning of such head counts when movement can take place and the gate is open? Unlike the time when nothing was done while we were deeply involved in the

notion that the two Kims are the be all and end all, the NKDP will become the center of struggle for democratization against the ruling party by revitalizing the channels of discussion within the party."

[Question] Don't you have any intention of mustering the opposition forces? Do you intend to negotiate for your proposal for a parliamentary system with a decentralization of power in relation to the parliamentary cabinet system supported by the DJP?

[Answer] "As for problems such as mustering opposition forces, it is up to people like President Yi, who will decide through internal party negotiation above all. As far as the struggle for democratization is concerned, I think we should solve it starting with the easy tasks first. I give the normalization of the special committee for constitutional revision the highest priority."

Two Kims Initiate New Party

Seoul CHOSUN ILBO in Korean 9 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] The NKDP has finally split up. Mr Kim Tae-chung and Mr Kim Yong-sam, during their press conference held on the morning of 8 April, declared their defection from the NKDP and the formation of a new party. They broke away from the representatives who announced their intentions to remain such as President Yi and Representative Yi Chol-sung from the non-mainstream faction, thus splitting the party in two.

The number of members defecting from the NKDP to found a new party, including the two Kims, was reported to be 74 out of a total of 90 members. (Pro-Kim Yong-sam faction members amounted to 40 and pro-Kim Tae-chung, 34.) However, Representative Yi Kil-pom (national electorate), who was included as one of the defectors, denied his defection after the public announcement was made. In fact, it is not clearly known how many representatives actually made written statements of secession.

It appears that 4 representatives in favor of Vice President Yi Ki-taek, who at first decided to withdraw from the NKDP, are highly likely to stay as independents.

In advance of this event, the two Kims notified President Yi of the party split on the evening of 7 April. Although President Yi suggested a three way meeting in order to bring the internal party conflict under control, his request was rejected. The Kim Yong-sam faction is arranging for an initiation convention for the formation of a new party with the two Kims and leaders such as incumbent political committeemen on 9 April, where a preparatory committee for the new party (chaired by Kim Yong-sam) can be formed. It also plans to organize and register a separate negotiating entity named "the New Party" (temporary name) headed by Representative Kim Hyun-kyu.

However, the Kim Tae-chung faction take the position that the preparatory committee for the foundation of a new party should precede the initiation meeting on 9 April.

Those who joined the new party plan to waste no time in meeting all necessary conditions for the foundation of a new party, and intend to hold a national convention of the new party at the end of this month.

It is reported that the newly created New Party will be organized around the two Kims, and will adopt a platform in favor of promoting constitutional reform supporting a direct presidential election. It is also reported that it is mutually agreed that all the district party chapters, excluding those chaired by the party position holders and incumbent representatives, will be divided according to a 50-50 ratio.

As a result, the NKDP has fallen from the position of the leading opposition party when it was founded 2 years ago to the position of a minor party, with even fewer members than the required number (20) for establishing a negotiating entity within the Assembly.

In their joint press conference held at the office of the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy on the morning of 8 April, the two Kims (Mr Kim Tae-chung could not come because he was under house arrest) explained the reason for the party split through a written statement as follows: "Today's internal conflict of the NKDP is not simply an internal event, but rather a basic product of political maneuvering. It is imperative to have a clear and strong opposition party in order to achieve the recovery of democracy, which is the only way to save our nation."

The two Kims declared that "they decided to depart from those impure forces which turned the NKDP into a lawless world and degraded it into a toy in a power game." They also refused to accept some leaders in to the new party by saying that "We hope all representatives among the 90 party members will participate in the foundation of the new party except those few leaders who cannot be forgiven by the people." Those representatives who were excluded are reported to be Yi Chol-sung, Kim Chae-kwang, Pak Han-sang, Pak Hae-chung, Sin To-hwan, Cho Yon-ha, Yi Taek-hui, Yi Taek-ton, and Kim Ok-son, a total of 9.

The two Kims announced that "the new party intends to open the door and widely accept those who had been members of the NKDP." They also declared the fundamental policy of the New Party as follows: to promote constitutional revision supporting the direct presidential election system, to struggle for democratization by nonviolent and peaceful methods, to set up a sound and original party line which all people including workers and middle-class people can support, and to firmly establish national security and a peaceful system between North and South Korea.

The list of defectors:

pro-Kim Yong-san faction

Pak Yong-man (Seoul, Songdong)
Kim Su-han (Seoul, Kwanak)
Kim Hyung-rae (Seoul, Kangnam)
Kim Tong-kyu (Seoul, Kangdong)
Pak Chan-chong (Pusan, Chung-Tong-Yongdo)
Kim Chong-kil (Pusan, Chung-Tong-Yongdo)
So Sok-chae (Pusan, So-Saha)

Kim Chong-su (Pusanjin)
 Mun Chong-su (Pusan, Puk)
 Yu Song-hwan (Taegu, Chung-So)
 Mok Yo-sang (Taegu, Tong-Puk)
 Myung Hwa-sop (Inchon, Chung-Nam)
 Kim Hyung-kwang (Uijongbu-Tongduchon-Yangju)
 Cho Pyong-pong (Namyangju-Yangpyong)
 Cho Chong-ik (Yuju-Ichon-Yongin)
 Yi Yong-chun (Paju-Koyang)
 Kim Wan-tae (Chinju-Koesan-Umsong)
 Kim Tae-ryong (Taejon, Chung)
 Kim Han-su (Kongju-Nonsan)
 Yi Chae-ok (Kimchon-Kumrung-Sangju)
 Kim Hyun-kyu (Kumi-Kunwi-Chilkok-Sonsan)
 Hong Sa-tok (Yongju-Yongyang-Yongpung-Ponghwa)
 Kwon O-tae (Yongchon-Kyongsan)
 Pan Hyong-sik (Munhyong-Yechon)
 Kang Sam-chae (Masan)
 Sim Wan-ku (Ulsan-Ulchu)
 Yi Sang-mun (Chinju-Samchonpo-Chinyang-Sachon)
 Hwang Rak-chu (Changwon-Chinhae-Uichang)
 Kim pong-cho (Chungmu-Tongyong-Koche-Kosong)
 Cho Hong-rae (Sonnyong-Haman-Sachon)
 Pak Il (Changnyong-Milyang)
 Kim Tong-chu (Kimhae-Yangsan)
 Kim Tong-yong (Sanchong-Hamyang-Kochang)
 Ko Han-chun (national electorate)
 Kim Hyung-kyong (national electorate)
 Yun Yong-tak (national electorate)
 Cho Yong-su (national electorate)
 Kim Tong-uk (national electorate)
 Sin Chae-hyu (national electorate)
 Chong Sang-ku (national electorate)
 total 40

Kim Tae-chung faction

No Sung-hwan (Seoul, Yongsan-Mapo)
 Song Won-yong (Seoul, Tongdaemun)
 Yi Chol (Seoul, Songpuk)
 Cho Sun-hyung (Seoul, Tobong)
 Kim Yong-pae (Seoul, Kangso)
 Pak Sil (Seoul, Tongjak)
 Yi Chung-chae (Seoul, Kangnam)
 Yu Che-yeon (Inchon, Tong-Puk)
 Pak Wang-sik (Suwon-Hwasong)
 An Tong-son (Puchon-Kimpo-Kanghwa)
 Ho Kyong-ku (Sokcho-Yangku-Inje-Kosong)
 Kim Hyon-su (Chongju-Chongwon)
 Yi Yong-hui (Poun-Okchon-Yongdong)
 Song Chon-yong (Taejon, Tong)
 Kim Song-sik (Chongyang-Hongsong-Yesan)
 Chang Ki-uk (Sosan-Tangjin)

Kim Pong-uk (Kunsan-Okku)
 Kim Tuk-su (Iri-Iksan)
 Choe Rak-to (Puan-Kimje)
 Sin Ki-ha (Kwangju, Tong-Puk)
 Sin Sun-pom (Yosu-Kwangyang-Yochon)
 Ho Kyong-man (Sunchon-Kurye-Songju)
 Yi Chae-kun (Naju-Kwangsan)
 Ko Chae-chong (Tamyang-Koksung-Hwasun)
 Yu Chun-sang (Kohung-Posong)
 Yi Yong-kwon (Changhung-Kangjin-Yongam-Wando)
 Kim Pong-ho (Haenam-Chindo)
 Yi Chin-yon (Hampyeong-Yongkwang-Changsong)
 Im Chun-won (national electorate)
 Pak Chong-yul (national electorate)
 Kim Yong-o (national electorate)
 Choe Hun (national electorate)
 Song Hyon-sop (national electorate)
 total 33

Undecided

Yi Ki-taek (Pusan, Nam-Haeundae)
 Pak Kwan-yong (Pusan, Tongrae)
 Chong Chae-mun (national electorate)
 Chang Chung-chun (national electorate)
 total 4

Remaining non-defecting group

Yi Min-u (Seoul, Chongro-Chung)
 Kim Chae-kwang (Seoul, Sodaemun-Unpyong)
 Pak Han-sang (Seoul, Yongdungpo)
 Cho Yon-ha (Seoul, Kuro)
 Sin To-hwan (Taegu, Nam-Susong)
 Yi Taek-ton (Anyang-Kwangmyong-Kwachon-Ansan-Sihung-Ongjin)
 Yi Taek-hui (Chungju-Chechon-Chungwon-Chewon-Tanyang)
 Kim Ok-son (Puyo-Sochon-Poryong)
 Yi Chol-sung (Chonju-Wanju)
 Sin Tai-su (national electorate)
 Pak Hae-chung (national electorate)
 Kim Pyong-su (national electorate)
 Yi Chol-pom (national electorate)
 total 13

(The above list is based on the announcement of the two Kims.)

DJP Denounces Two Kims' Action

Seoul CHOSUN ILBO in Korean 9 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Action Against Desire for Political Advancement

DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po announced the DJP's reaction on the morning of 8 April, which criticized the two Kims saying that "The two Kims have taken an anti-democratic action in leading the NKDP to the situation of a split after 2 years of dictatorial and arbitrary decisions, which disobey the people's desire for the advancement of politics and the accomplishment of concerted constitutional reform."

PEOPLE'S THOUGHTS ON CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION REPORTED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Hope That Ruling Party will Lead Way in Realizing Democratization

Yi Tae-yong, director of Family Law Counseling Center:

What is the best way to break the current crisis? In the current political situation, I think the President holds the key to all the problems.

I praise highly his decision to become the first president to step down voluntarily. I hope this will provide a new turning point in that there have been no presidents who left the Blue House voluntarily.

First of all, all Korean people should take a vigorous initiative in the realization of democratization, for which they yearn so much. We also should be able to choose a political system that our people desire. Then, our people can stand tall with head high, and create a true history of harmony by themselves. As a result of that resolution, the ruling party can enjoy a fair victory.

We should also make sure that there can be no military involvement in politics. A vicious circle has been repeated in our political history when military personnel, who had responsibility for national defense and security, have been involved in politics.

I hope the ruling party will empty their minds and return to the arena of coexistence in order to bear the fruit of their hardship over the last 7 years.

I also hope that the opposition party will no longer impute all responsibility to the ruling party and make a correct decision with an attitude of regarding the current crisis as the ultimatum. I hope that the opposition people will not sacrifice the students any more and will become the main body to take responsibility for this crisis.

Need To Realize Constitutional Reform To Recover Democracy

Chong Hon-ju, former Representative from the NKDP:

I regard the current political situation as being an extreme situation which has reached the critical level.

One cannot solve the crisis by technique but only by "principle." "Principle" means that the government should make a voluntary effort to understand what the people want and follow the people's will. The government should abandon its thought that it provides benefits. For example, with regard to the local self-government system, if it is a principle of democracy, then the government should execute it right away, and not follow a technique of disclosing step by step measures. The government should precede the people by one step. If the government is dragged along by the people, it cannot solve a crisis.

Dialogue is possible only after the government embraces the people's desire. A dialogue in order to appease or patch up is meaningless and is nothing but a formality. The government should take the initiative in realizing a constitutional revision which will restore democracy with a historical sense of duty. After that, it should begin a dialogue with the opposition party.

The opposition party also should be fully aware of the fact that its support comes not from visible extremes, but rather from the widely recognized general public (the middle class). It should also be aware of the thoughts of the silent masses.

There Is Still Time To Discuss Constitutional Reform

Kim Chae-sun, Chairman of Saem To-sa

Today's problem in politics lies in the fact that both the ruling and the opposition parties are staring at each other while the people do not pay any attention. In a word, they are performing politics without the people. That is why their politics has no substance and the people feel insecure because they feel they are hostages of politics. First of all, the ruling party, by adopting the "13 April" measure, showed no trace of their exerting themselves to fulfill the moral obligation of their promise to reform the constitution by mutual agreement. The ruling party claims that even though they tried to, they failed to realize constitutional reform due to the fault of the opposition party. However, it seems to me that there are that many people who can be persuaded by this assertion.

Then, what did the opposition party do? I do not believe that they behaved with dignity to earn the public trust as a powerful political party. I wonder whether the management of their party is adopting a policy of power sharing which cannot accept even the best political talent to their party if they lack the support of a specific leader. Is it not true?

Although the opposition party has a high level of political experience, it lacks flexibility. Although the opposition party criticizes the ruling party for being too rigid and single-minded, it seems to me that in one aspect the

opposition party is even more so. Some people say that there is just too little time for constitutional revision, but I do not believe so. The

Japanese constitution was written within several months under the rule of MacArthur. However, is it not doing a proper job even now?

Dialogue Should Precede Selfish Desire

Cha Pyong-chol, vice president of Association of Certified Public Accountants:

I believe the best politics is one in which the people sense that there is no politics, so that the public do not pay attention to it and engage themselves in their own business. If I am allowed to diagnose the current political situation in the same way a certified public accountant audits a corporation, I think I cannot but give the most shameful diagnosis such as "refusal to give opinion" because of too many uncertainties.

As general merchants make commercial deals through bargaining, politics should also solve all its problems through negotiation with the attitude of a bargainer, such as the idea that one can make a long-term profit even with a small short-term loss.

Because politicians do not engage themselves in a direct activity such as production activity promoting the national interest and the well-being of the people, they should be able to gather the will of the people from various segments of society like a director of an orchestra and give them a dream and hope when they are frustrated.

Therefore, politicians should conduct politics with humor and confidence so as to give the public some laughs. However, our politicians are too anxious. They need an attitude of leaving self-interest and selfish desire behind through dialogue and negotiation, rather than insisting on one's one-sided opinion. Politicians should bear in mind that there is no one in this country who wants to disgrace all our people in the matter of hosting the Olympics, and should adopt a serious attitude to solve problems in the arena of dialogue.

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CSG: 4107/195

EXAMPLE OF 'MYONGDONG-STYLE SETTLEMENT' OF PROBLEMS LAUDED

SK161124 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Myongdong-style Settlement of Problems--Both the Ruling and Opposition Parties Should Step Back From Their Hardline Attitude"]

[Text] People feel a sense of freshness when they see a situation that seemed so desperately hopeless reverse its course and come to a happy ending. We just felt such a freshness, after a long absence, of one, upon hearing the news that the sit-in at the Myongdong Cathedral came to a dramatic end at long last.

Had the sit-in at the Cathedral been left to develop into a clash, as it seemed, without either side making concessions of any kind, there is no doubt as to what might have happened. Aside from the damage that might have been inflicted on human lives and property within the precinct of the Cathedral, what a bad impact would it have on the political developments as a whole? Some were already resigned to the idea that the sit-in at the Cathedral would come to the same end as happened to most other similar incidents in the past. However, what surprising end has it come to?

Simply put, reasonableness, rational way of thinking, patience, self-restraint, dialogue, and persuasion have produced a breakthrough in the midst of a worst kind of situation. We are pleased with the settlement of the demonstration at the Myongdong Cathedral in that it set an example that whatever difficult problem can be resolved peacefully if people concerned make concessions and efforts toward settlement through dialogue and negotiation. And because they have proven this, we salute the students, priests, and police. Quite appropriately, a priest described the settlement of the sit-in as a victory for all those involved. The police did not lose face, students stood on their ground as far as their cause is concerned, and the church's stand was not undermined. The priests should be praised for their efforts at mediation and persuasion, and the students for their wise decision to end the sit-in peacefully. But equally commendable in particular are the deeds of the police, the only party among the three that had power at their disposal, which played the decisive role in settling the sit-in by peaceful means by voluntarily withdrawing its forces from the Myongdong Cathedral.

So dramatic was the settlement that it took time to find that things can be settled in this manner and that things should be settled in this manner. Is

not this the manner in which we have sought to settle things and we have urged the politicians to apply in settling things? There is no reason why the current political situation, which is currently so bogged down in a standoff that there seems no way out, cannot be settled in the manner the Myongdong demonstration was solved if wisdom and resourcefulness are pooled.

Although both sides, being aware of a crisis that looms on the horizon, are groping for a settlement through dialogue, the situation can be thrown into turmoil at the slightest provocation, making all such efforts futile. In particular, approximately 60,000 students from 45 universities rose up in fierce protest demonstrations across the country on 15 June alone, even though the demonstration at the Myongdong Cathedral had been brought to an end and the number of the ordinary citizens who join in the demonstration keeps rising. What does this mean? Despite such a development, the hardline attitude of the ruling party and government does not seem to be relenting, and the opposition in turn says that it will hold another 10 June nationwide rally should the ruling party and government press ahead with their hardline solution. Under such circumstances, it is difficult to predict future political developments. If another 10 June situation develops again, it could turn out to be a genuine end for us all.

The political situation, which now teeters on the edge of a precipice, as many people see it, is a far cry from what it should be in the true sense of the word. Without the unprecedented determination on the part of the politicians, it is quite difficult to overcome the current crisis. It is no time to become intoxicated with partisan interests or personal gains, with one's eye set on the highest office. By no means will the situation be brought under control by advocating the slogan of an equal application of law or a total blockade of opposition-arranged rallies. The key to bringing the situation under control lies in the hands of those who have the sword in their hands. Of course, their swords should be unsheathed to solve things, not to tie them again.

We now earnestly hope that the politicians on both sides will come to the pressing realization that nothing can be more important to the country now than to rescue the country from the crisis and come to terms, casting aside their differences and burying their hatchets without delay. We hope that they will put on the table only some acceptable conditions and make as many concessions as they can and then get down to the business of ironing out their differences. In this way, they should make it clear to each other what they can do and what they should not do and then put their decisions into practice. At a serious juncture of national magnitude as it is today, both the ruling and opposition parties should step back from their hardline attitudes and act judiciously.

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CSO: 4107/201

DAILY URGES END TO CONFRONTATIONAL POLITICS

SK152350 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "A Peaceful Breakthrough"]

[Text] The grim aftermath of the violent 10 June protest rally organized by opposition forces has yet to be cleared with scattered demonstrations by dissident students in some parts of the capital city and several other cities yesterday.

Amid the disturbing situation, political parties are groping for a way to resolve the prolonged confrontation over the procedures and approaches for determining the political future of the nation.

The administration and the ruling party have offered to keep open all channels of dialogue with opposition parties to seek a peaceful breakthrough. The Korea National Party has called for a meeting of the four major party leaders to address the tense situation.

If the opposition Reunification Democratic Party is to come to terms with the other parties, which favor attending the proposed National Assembly session, a way out of the current impasse may be found this week.

The entire populace is deeply concerned about the likely escalation of confrontational politics. It has already caused destructive clashes between radical activists and riot police to the lament and distress of citizens in urban centers.

A vicious cycle of political violence and social unrest would only disrupt domestic tranquility and hamper the daily pursuits of the silent millions. It would also undermine the integrity and security of the country.

It is clear as day that democracy and political development grow out of liberal institutions and values protected and upheld by law and order. Chaos and terrorism do a disservice to the just and stable society we desire.

All politicians and leaders from all walks of life must work together to pave the way for settling differences in the legitimate arena of politics, the legislative chamber, rising above their immediate personal and factional gains. Student radicals ought to discontinue their extreme activism. The

termination of the Myongdong cathedral sit-in without a drastic encounter yesterday was fortunate indeed.

Unless we pass the crucial test of growing pains without a hitch, our search for viable democracy and affluent, mature nationhood is bound to suffer a major setback. It is time to shun the wrong and risky collision course.

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CSO: 4100/231

SUBSTANTIVE AUTHORITY OF POLITICAL LEADERS VIEWED

SK180253 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 17 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Range of Deportment of Representatives of the Ruling and Opposition Circles"]

[Text] Demonstrations and disturbances mainly by college students, are spreading all over the country and the movement of religious circle shows an alarming indication. However, the countermeasures of the political sphere has remained ineffective.

The National Assembly, which was expected to be normalized soon, seems to face a deadlock due to the decision of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] not to participate in the Assembly session and the feasibility of No Tae-u-kim Yong-sam talks is unclear. However, what is fortunate, even to a slight degree, is an indication of the DJP judgement that the way to settle the current crisis is flexible political measures.

However, we believe that there is a certain limit to "flexible measures" in view of the so-called "range of deportment" of the DJP and Chairman No Tae-u. It appears that the DJP is troubled for not being able to give a definite answer to the demand of the opposition circles and demonstrating students, which can be summarized as the withdrawal of the 13 April measure.

The DJP expressed its readiness to negotiate all impending questions other than the "13 April issue" when talks of representatives are held. It was revealed that issues related to the "joint declaration of democratization" and relaxation of the house arrest of Kim Tae-chung, which were proposed by RDP President Kim Yong-sam, are included in the questions to be discussed at the negotiation table. Needless to say, such a gesture would undoubtedly play an important role in resolving the situation. However, opposition circles have expressed their view that unless the obstacle of the "13 April measure" is removed, substantive progress in dialogue can hardly be expected.

We believe that the opposition party shares the idea that resolution of the situation through dialogue is desirable. However, the problem is that President Kim's ankle is closely chained with pressure from opposition circles.

We would like to stress that unless the differences in views and discord are removed, the situation will not be resolved.

Therefore, we would like to ask both parties to create the atmosphere of giving the representatives who come to the dialogue a free hand while each makes an effort to lower the "level" of demands. The ruling party should widen the range of department of Chairman No so that he can substantively put forth the intensive opinion of the ruling circles and, at the same time, the opposition party should give the exclusive right to President Kim so that he can represent all the voices of opposition circles.

Only by doing so, can substantive progress and fruition be expected from talks between the representatives of the ruling and opposition circles when they are held. In particular, if the determined opinion of the opposition party is overturned because of the various views and opinions of many people in the opposition circles, it will not help resolve the situation and will lead to the people's distrust of the political capability of the opposition party.

Most important for success in negotiations is to remove the distrust between the ruling and opposition circles.

The trend of emphasizing a sense of trust and morality only when [word indistinct] situation breaks out will only bring about the result of creating distrust in political circles.

The most serious concern is the people's distrust of overall political circles, not to mention distrust within a certain sphere. If such a situation truly takes place, nothing will be resolved politically. This is precisely why political circles should take the initiative in resolving the prevailing crisis.

There is no one who does not want a "powerful government." However, a powerful government is feasible only with the people's powerful support and trust.

What is needed in obtaining trust is not the pledge, but practical action. This theory is also applied to the opposition party. Even if the opposition party is powerful, it does not necessarily mean that it enjoys the greater support of the people. The attempt to pursue only the perfect victory while driving the ruling-opposition relations into deadlock will not help resolve the situation. Now is the time for all to expedite dialogue and negotiations that proceed from the position of benefiting the people doing away with one's own egotistical attachment.

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CSO: 4107/201

DAILY ON NEED FOR POLITICIANS TO HEED PUBLIC OPINION

SK171115 Seoul HANGKUK ILBO in Korean 17 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Public Opinion and the Need to Negotiate for Democratization—Foundations Should be Laid To Bring the Situation Under Control After Liquidating the Climate of Distrust"]

[Text] All of us are now going through times of trouble and days of crises. In what direction the situation will develop depends ultimately on public opinion. In the end this will prove true.

Sogyong [Chinese chronicles "Shujing"] recorded that "heaven wills that the people get what they hope for without fail." Mencius said that "heaven sees through the people's eyes." Even in the West, Latin proverbs enlightened that "the public voice is at once a heavenly voice."

Viewed in this light, it is apparent why politicians of both the ruling and opposition camps talk about public opinion frequently, with some of them taking the view that public opinion is always on their side. All told, there is no denying that public aspirations for democratization stand out in recent political developments.

Not only have such public aspirations clearly manifested the demands of the times, but it has also indicated the healthy approach the public has taken toward achieving this cause of democratization. It was thanks to the self-control of those who were engaged in the standoff at the Myongdong Cathedral and the persuasion by the priests who thought that they could not resist public aspirations or who might have thought that they had to be responsive to public opinion that the sit-in at the Catholic cathedral, what was dubbed "a 6-day crisis," could be brought to a peaceful end.

Also, it is reported that public opinion, accompanied by common sense, was fully expressed during the demonstration staged in Taejon in the evening of 15 June. It is reported that a large number of Taejon citizens joined thousands of the demonstrating students as they headed for the railroad station, repeatedly calling on the students to abstain from using violence and on the police not to fire tear gas canisters at the students. One could hear the same shouts from the demonstrating people in Myongdong the same evening.

Responding to this, Cardinal Kim Su-hwan reportedly said that the most significant aspect about the peaceful settlement of the demonstration at the Myongdong Cathedral was that it was the first step toward rebuilding the trust between the government and people, which has collapsed. He also reportedly called on the ruling camp and opposition party to conduct a practical dialogue without attaching strings, while urging the government to release all political prisoners. Both sides should value such a positive opportunity and keep it alive.

To be sure, adding to the obstacles laid before dialogue between the rival parties—the ambition for power—is the questionable room for maneuver in which the leaders of the rival parties find themselves.

Nevertheless, the public aspiration is that the rival parties should move toward democratization and the successful holding of the Olympics through negotiations of national magnitude by casting aside their partisan interests and tactics, because compromise and negotiation will become more difficult with the passage of time.

At this juncture, we know that the ruling camp is primarily responsible for shaping the political course. But no less responsible is the opposition party. We believe that the party that has power at its disposal should take the initiative when it comes to dialogue, compromise, concession, and generosity. We also believe that the opposition should demonstrate self-control and flexibility in this regard.

Today, the greatest among the diseases that plague our community is none other than the climate of distrust. To eliminate this climate of distrust and rebuild trust, we need not promise that it will be delivered tomorrow, but that actions be taken today. This means that those in power should take visible steps toward democratization, which Cardinal Kim calls the ardent desire and cherished hope of our people, at an early date. Instead of paying lipservice to such public desires, those in power should conduct with the opposition party discussion of such issues as constitutional revision and other issues that have been desired for long time by the public, based on mutual trust by proving that they are more than determined to put their words into practice.

Public opinion is the ground on which politics should stand. We hope that the Olympics will be successfully and stately staged in a festive mood only after the people are assured of democratization.

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CSO: 4107/201

DAILY PLEADS FOR REASON, SELF-CONTROL ON 10 JUNE

SK091204 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Last Expostulation on the Eve of 10 June--We Call for Preventing Troublesome Incidents with Reason and Self-Control"]

[Text] What eventually remains is for those concerned to scuffle with each other. In what manner if they dare to do so? Everyone ardently hopes that those concerned will avoid a showdown as much as possible. However, it appears that the ruling party is firmly determined to hold a party congress to nominate its presidential candidate as planned, without the slightest concession, and that the opposition party also intends to hold a national meeting to denounce the act of concealing the truth of murderous torture and to demand the abolition of a plan to preserve the present Constitution.

Now that the determination and enmity harbored by the both sides are very adamant, it appears that the day 10 June will not pass safely. With a great engagement at hand, the ruling and opposition parties have respectively clarified their stands for 10 June by issuing statements by the ministers concerned and by holding a press conference by the president of the leading opposition party. By so doing, the both sides have only issued an ultimatum and a conditional declaration of war. Thus, they have completed preparations for battle by conducting the final inspection of their weapons--the merciless blockade of the sources of resistance through the exercise of government authority, and indefinite resistance designed to inflict injury on those concerned through the use of the strength of the people. It is crystal clear that if the strength of both sides clash with a do-or-die spirit, the entire country will be engulfed in spasms. Will the day 10 June be one added to the days that have symbolic meaning with figures?

It is crystal clear what outcome a scuffle between both sides with the path of retreat blocked will bring about. It appears that the best step is to prevent the development of such a daredevil situation, which is favorable to no one, as much as possible. It is belated to take this step; it appears that the both sides have no intention of avoiding this situation. It also appears that both sides admit that now that the arrow has already left the bowstring, there is no other way than to have the opposite side surrender or to hold a dialogue after demonstrating their strength through a scuffle.

Having issued a Class A emergency alert order, the police plan to thickly encircle the protest meeting site by mobilizing a force of 60,000 police, equivalent to half of all the police forces throughout the country. Just as it did at the times of the meeting held in Seoul on 29 November last year to promote constitutional revision, the meeting held on 7 February this year to cherish the memory of Pak Chong-chol, and the meeting held on 3 March to denounce torture, the police have searched the office of the Council for Promotion of Democracy and the campuses; and checking pedestrians by uniformed and plainclothed policemen on busy streets in Seoul is very rigid. Seven hundred leaders of the opposition bloc are now under isolation and blockade. It is said that tomorrow, high buildings on busy streets in Seoul, the subways, and bus terminals will be closed. It is clear that on 10 June the heart of Seoul, the capital of the Republic of Korea, will become an isolated island in a distant sea. Now that a plan for blockade by using government authority is very thoroughgoing, does the opposition party have any good plan to successfully hold its protest meeting?

Those who will beat each other in a scuffle will not be sane. However, we do not know how greatly the people will suffer. We do not know how much tears they will shed on 10 June because of tear gas. What crime have the citizens committed? They may withstand sufferings caused by tear gas because they have experienced this on many occasions. However, what measure is there of their misgivings about the future of their community? What are the measures for the citizens?

It appears that in this grim situation in which there is no one who dares assume the role of mediation, the people have no other alternative than to hope that there will be no great troublesome incident. There is no other way than this for the people for the time being, because those concerned have no intention of listening to the people. For the sake of the future, we urge those concerned to leave even a very small breathing space after their great battle so that they can prevent the tragedy of political bankruptcy and despair. What we can give as the last expostulation are the words reason and self-control.

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CSO: 4107/193

DAILIES CRITICIZE INDISCRIMINATE USE OF TEAR GAS BOMBS

'Generation's Thoughtlessness'

SK120433 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Abused Teargas Bomb--We Feel Pained at the News of Student Yi Han-yol in Critical Condition"]

[Text] A teargas bomb now threatens the life of a young man. As far as we know, teargas bombs produce such an effect as to temporarily neutralize a demonstration or a rioting mob. We believed that teargas bombs were never manufactured to kill or wound men or horses.

However, we have heard that at about 1705 on 9 June, Yonsei University student Yi Han-yol fell and was taken to the hospital while participating in a demonstration in front of the main gate of Yonsei University, where teargas bombs were fired at random, and that he was in critical condition as of the night of 10 June. According to a report, two wounds of one centimeter and four centimeters tore the upper skull behind his left ear and below the ear respectively. Dr Chong Sang-sop, director of the Yonsei University Hospital Neurosurgery Department, has been quoted as saying, "There are three or four foreign particles of one to two centimeters in size stuck in the blood-bruised left brain."

We do not dare to jump to the shocking conclusion that the foreign particles stuck in student Yi's brains might be fragments of a teargas bomb. We pray that these foreign articles will not turn out to be anything serious. What a frustrating and deplorable thing it would be if a student, wounded in a demonstration, were to die from the fragments of a teargas bomb stuck in his brain.

Taking this opportunity, we earnestly request that the authorities reconsider the reckless use of teargas bombs. Of course we appreciate their position, in which the authorities were compelled, apparently reluctantly, to use as many as 310,000 teargas bombs worth 5.9 billion won during last year alone. The cost of teargas bombs used during the previous year was 2.9 billion won, therefore, the amount doubled last year.

There was once a time when combat police, apparently tired of using teargas bombs, put up signs reading "No Stone, No Bomb," in front of the main gate of a university. By this the combat police wanted to say that if the

students do not throw stones, they will not fire teargas bombs. There is some truth in what was said in these signs. One would doubt whether the students must throw stones at combat police trying to stop them and break through the university gate to express what they want to express.

Some doctors specialized in this field also stated that teargas not only gives direct pain by inducing tears and sniffing, but also indirect pain by causing skin infection, eye irritation, and respiratory disease, adding that the students ought to exercise restraint while demonstrating so that the police will not have to fire teargas and that the police ought to consider measures to avoid using teargas. Is the Korean chronic disease--in which the students attempt to break through police interception lines and the combat police fire teargas bombs at random--an incurable disease?

Hearing the news of student Yi Han-yol being in critical condition, we seriously request the authorities to refrain from using teargas bombs which offer no complete assurance of being free from fatal danger to man, for teargas bombs can do deadly harm to a man when its solid outer substance containing the explosive material--whether plastic or iron--explodes.

For this reason, we request that the authorities take this opportunity to ensure that there will be no harm to a man's life by replacing teargas bombs entirely with a jet type or, even if a solid bomb is to be fired, by firing it not at the crowd, for otherwise the sons, daughters, brothers, and sisters of all of us may die or fall in critical condition from wounds caused by the shell of a teargas bomb. Student Pak Chong-chol, who was tortured to death, and student Yi Han-yol, who might have been hit by a teargas bomb, are not mere unlucky victims, 1 in 100,000. We believe that the existing generation's thoughtlessness is totally responsible for the miseries these young men have to suffer.

We would also like to earnestly ask the students not to engage in acts of open hostility against the young combat policemen who are in a similar plight themselves, though they may express themselves and stage demonstrations. The students ought to deeply think about whether holding hostile feelings against combat policemen and engaging in hand-to-hand struggles against them is the only way to express themselves to oppose "dictatorship." Is it really impossible for a campus where there is no need to fire a teargas bomb to exist?

'No Official Account'

SK120853 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Case of Yonsei University Student Yi Han-yol"]

[Text] Another young man now faces a threat to his life. On the afternoon of 9 June, Yonsei University student Yi Han-yol sustained a serious wound to his brain while participating in a campus demonstration. For 2 days he has been in critical condition in a coma.

We ardently pray that this young man miraculously regains consciousness. The utterly pointless sacrifice of a young man will cause pain in the hearts of all people in the country, although it may be different from what must have smitten the hearts of his parents.

No official account is available to explain exactly how Yi sustained the wound to his brain. However, eyewitnesses say that tear gas canisters were fired in the middle of a confused tug-of-war between the students who were trying to come out into the streets and the combat policemen who were attempting to keep the waves of students from bursting into an uncontrollable mob, and that Yi fell down the instant he turned around.

We can guess what the foreign matter was that was said to have stuck on his head above and below his left ear.

On many past occasions, we have warned against the indiscriminate use of tear gas bombs by the police. The police has recently provoked strong public outrage among religious figures by firing tear gas canisters into a prayer room of a Buddhist temple. Nevertheless, the policemen fire tear gas canisters before doing anything when people stage demonstrations or appear to stage one, taking no notice of such public outrage.

It does not matter whether the demonstrations are fierce or not. What matters is that hundreds of policemen fire tear gas bombs at a dozen or so people who show signs of demonstrating. In such cases, it is hard to decide who is demonstrating and who are preventing whom from demonstrating.

This is indeed the overzealous suppression of demonstrations. In a sense, the suppression of demonstrations carried out in such a manner by the police seems to be aimed as much at scaring the people engaged in demonstrations as at making the might of the police force felt.

We are not so laid-back that we are not surprised by such facts as that our country has spent 5.9 billion won to pay for the tear gas bombs or that the police fired 310,000 bombs last year alone. What chemical substance in the tear gas bomb is harmful to human body has never even been explained. In view of what has happened to those who have been hurt with tear gas, tear gas bombs do not appear to be innocuous to the human constitution. To be sure, the tear gas, which causes victims who have been exposed to it to cry, reddens their eyes, makes their throats sore, and makes them generally unhappy, will have a bad impact on the health of the people without their knowing it.

The police are public servants whose duty it is to protect the lives and property of the people. Their duty is to protect the people's lives and property as much as it is to prevent demonstrations from taking place.

It is not logical that the demonstrations should be suppressed at the cost of all else. It is the mission and duty of the police to protect lives and property and to prevent demonstrations from taking place.

Are not the police cadres and authorities who indiscriminately fire tear gas at the demonstrators under the pretext of suppressing demonstrations preoccupied with the overzealous eagerness to bring about good results in suppressing the demonstrations, without heeding whether or not the people suffer from the tear gas, as they do in most other fields of administration?

What words do they have to explain the squandering of national coffers, the abuse of government power, and damage to the people's health?

Of course, we are concerned about the recent political situation in which not a day goes by without seeing a demonstration or two. We do not believe that students can make their opinion known only by taking to the streets and causing trouble for the citizens in the process. Can they make their opinion known only by damaging people's individual and state properties and only by throwing rocks at the policemen? Neither side has the right to resort to violence.

There are many other ways to make those in power and other people understand what they want and hope for.

However--repeat, however--all such problems should be solved by getting down to their foundations. The only instrument to get down to the bedrock lies in the politicians' unsparing efforts and their sense of responsibility. How long are those in power going to watch from the sidelines the political situation filled with tear gas?

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CS0: 4107/193

EDITORIAL ON FALLOUT OF 10 JUNE RALLIES

SK130806 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Now What, After All This?--Our Expectations Following the 10 June"]

[Text] 1. We are grateful to the dispensation of nature that not [words indistinct] not stop on 10 June, but brought us another day. It was a tediously long day and we were nervous and uneasy throughout. It will be remembered as a day we do not want to experience again. Just as we are happy at the thought that we can have such a clear sky on a sunny day following a stormy day, we hope to pleasantly greet another day that helps to make history meaningful. We also hope that today will end in a different way than yesterday.

In addition to the pain, 10 June has taught us a few more lessons--not new lessons, but lessons that must be remembered. It is that the population has observed the existence of the enormous force of a third being, not the ruling party or the opposition party, that props up the country and society. We were able to realize that we are the force of the third being and that it must be us who shape the new chapters of politics--this is the conclusion we drew with a sense of pride on that day in teargas filled streets.

Nothing could be more different than the world observed on that day. The world observed by the ruling party, which revelled in a festive mood indoors, and the world seen by the opposition party, which struggled outside, were two totally different worlds, not one. We are not living in a world where we have to choose between the victor and loser to stay alive amid a vicious cycle of discontinuity and clashes. Both the ruling and opposition parties should clearly realize that an absolute majority of us can still pride ourselves as the people of this country without ever going to either the gymnasium or cathedral. Politicians have persistently said that the public was on their side in matters of seeking their own interests. If the people could choose, they would choose the side that provides them with a peaceful existence and refuse to side with either the ruling or opposition parties. They have the right to do so.

The day 10 June was a good opportunity to determine which direction the general trend of public opinion flows. The trend of public opinion could be seen clearly, not only in Seoul, but also in major cities across the country. It was easily understood what we, the absolute majority of the public, want or hope for. Such an invisible aspiration of the public must have controlled those on the streets on that day. Thus, there were people on the streets that day who did not want the situation to reach a point where radical violence could create confusion, which could, in turn, claim human lives.

There must have been people who refused to sympathize with the opposition parties, even though they hate the government. There could also have been people who honked their car horns even though they are pro-government. There could have been people who hoped for a change of government, but stood firmly against a change of government through street demonstrations. These people of various schools of thought have in fact kept the country from being brought to the verge of collapse. It was not just national strength and wealth, but also the level of public consciousness that has grown. The growth of public consciousness in our population's absolute majority is rather surprising. Proportional to the surge in the people's power to hold the government in check and criticize it, the people also aspired for stability and orderliness.

This being the case, it is anachronistic for those in power to think they can defend their regime's police cudgels and teargas canisters, if we can be as frank as we want to be. It is an equally incorrigible pipe dream for some people to think they can bring down the current government and wrest power from those currently in power. The rival parties should have realized what the public wants and that they are not on either side. Only based on this can they reflect public opinion in formulating policy. The day 10 June has taught us such valuable lessons.

2. Reality is stark. Avoiding conflict or friction between this stark reality and the ideal does not help to solve problems. Particularly in the political arena, turning away from or making light of deep contradictions is not conducive to loosening knots. It may be too early and preposterous to order the ruling and opposition camps, which finally confronted with each other on 10 June, to compromise with each other. However, it is high time that the ruling and opposition politicians rolled up their sleeves to solve problems by honoring the will of the absolute majority of the people. If time is required for this end, they can agree on a temporary political ceasefire.

Despite the 10 June functions having brought about not a few sacrifices and damages, the ruling side appears to heave a sigh of relief that the rallies were checked without any big mishaps. The opposition side assesses that the "rallies were very successful." From this context, we see efforts to find a pretext for retreat and to cool down political overheating. No politician would deny that politics is, indeed, everything for survival in this country. The majority of the people are concentrating their attention on purifying our environment to prevent our routine life from being contaminated and destroyed by politics.

We believe that if only the government and the ruling party determine carrying out this purification work, regardless of the efforts of the ruling and opposition parties for dialogue and a political ceasefire, they would be able to successfully put this work into practice at once. To say in a more concrete way, such a measure as releasing those who have been taken to police stations for their involvement in the 10 June rallies would be conducive to soothing public sentiment and purifying our environment. Furthermore, they would be able to attain maximum success by taking bold measures for democratization, such as amnesty and reinstatement. We, the absolute majority of the people, ask them what they cannot do for the people if they relinquish their ambition for long-term power and willingly become an opposition party. Now is the very moment when the ruling party that leads the political situation can avail itself of a favorable opportunity to embody responsible politics. A way to win the people over to the ruling party's side is found in committing itself to an obvious and concrete political schedule.

Our expectations of the opposition party are not simple. It should restrain itself from seeking to obtain everything at once. Taking power in a revolutionary way does nothing but recause and expand tragedy. For this reason, we would like to awaken it to the maxim that it is wise to avoid going straight as the situation becomes unfavorable. We put up with the 36-year rule of the Japanese imperialists with suffering patience and have advanced until today even amid the pain of division and dictatorship over the past 42 years since liberation. How can we not overcome harsher suffering in the way of clearly foreseeable democratization? It is believed that the opposition party should maintain its dignity and cause as an opposition party that does not ride the whirlwind while accomplishing democratization within the party, and make efforts to win more credibility [among] the people. Only a radical struggle is not the major line of the opposition party.

Even though the absolute majority of the people, who are consolidating as a third force, are suffering today's politics and thus, do not trust it. They are well aware that there is no other way but upright politics to bridge over this difficult political situation. For this reason, they cannot but earnestly and urgently suggest that if a "one-step retreat" that causes loss to politicians is, after all, a "two-step advance" for the sake of the country and the people, they willingly sacrifice themselves. This is the demand of the absolute majority of the people who want to see the transfer of power and the Olympic games slated for next spring and fall, respectively, amid harmony, and furthermore, to witness the smooth revision of the Constitution. We cannot help reemphasizing that our aspirations for maintaining the exalted honor and reputation of Koreans in the international community and for feeling a sense of happiness as ordinary people who want to be better off precedes the greed of politicians for power.

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CSO: 4107/200

DAILY CALLS FOR FAIR, JUST POLITICS

SK130851 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 12 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "How Can We Deal With the Difficult Situation?--We Ardently Desire Fair and Just Politics"]

[Text] The ruling and opposition parties have assessed the 10 June incident in completely different ways. While each claims their own meeting to be successful, they are also trying to devalue the meeting of their opposite side.

Now it is clear that the political situation after 10 June has become much more grave than expected. No one will deny that we will have problems from now on.

In particular, that the expression of the ruling party is not bright after nominating its presidential candidate seems to signal the serious nature of the situation.

The assessment of the meetings by the ruling and opposition parties is not important. Both the ruling and opposition parties will assess the meetings based on their own views, standards, interests, and strategies.

Much more important is the people's views and assessments of the meetings. The ruling and opposition parties have each asserted that the people have sided with them. They have interpreted the people's will from selfish viewpoints and have used it to concoct politics. They have been negligent in correctly grasping the people's will; they have even ignored it.

On 10 June, it was confirmed where the people's will lies. In this context, 10 June should be recorded as a day to provide an opportunity for politicians to bitterly examine themselves.

The people's will, which was expressed on 10 June, was for things to not be as we see them now--that is, a change should be brought about, although we should avoid radical means.

Moreover, we notice that the degree of resistance has further increased qualitatively and quantitatively than that which existed on 3 March. The people pinned expectation and hope on constitutional revision at the time of the meeting on 3 March, which coincided with a Buddhist memorial service observed 40 days after the death of Pak Chong-chol. Is it erroneous to say that the feelings of disappointment--the banishment of the feeling of expectation because of the step taken on 13 April--was evidenced 10 June.

We believe that if we correctly grasp such meaning from 10 June, a key to settling the very difficult present situation naturally comes from this act. This is why intelligent people unanimously urge the political bloc to hold dialogue and compromise.

Of course, the meaning of the peaceful transfer of power referred to by the ruling party is great. What is much more important is to make rules for fair and just games. Only when such rules are correctly formulated and put into practice, will controversy over legitimacy--the basic cause of the difficult situation--be calmed.

The people believe that they have attained, along with a gift, a high level of consciousness for successfully putting democracy into practice. The day 10 June is the day when the feeling of confidence was expressed in this regard. Although you can quench the exigent fire with combat policemen and tear gas canisters, you cannot resolve basic problems.

There is only one way to resolve the problem--political capability. Unilaterally forcing one's idea on others is self-righteousness, not politics. Politics should not be influenced by the arbitrary decision of a few people and by some circles.

Everyone knows the importance of the transfer of power and the Olympics in 1988. The problem is to smoothly carry out these two great events with the feelings of blessing and harmony cherished by all the people.

To achieve this end, the ruling and opposition parties should hold [words indistinct] dialogue should not be designed to display one's position and advance his proposal, but to represent a desire to follow the people's will.

If politicians from the ruling and opposition parties truly desire to develop the country instead of fortune and power for themselves, they should not ignore the ardent and fiery desire of a majority of the people.

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CSO: 4107/200

EDITORIAL ON NOTIFICATION OF DETAINEES' WHEREABOUTS

SK140645 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 13 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Whereabouts of Those Who Were Taken Away to Police Stations-- It Was Said that We Would Be Informed of Their Whereabouts in 30 Minutes. But--"]

[Text] Everyone is suffering the pain of "the 10 June situation." Moreover, it is understandable that the parents of university students are all the more uneasy. They tend to imagine every possibility even when their sons and daughters happen to come home later than normal.

Moreover, grave situations are developing because of the combat policemen's abuses of tear gas canisters.

Those taken to police stations during the [10 June] situation total almost 4,000; far more than 2,000 were taken away in Seoul alone. We can easily imagine how anxious very many parents and families have been to confirm the whereabouts of their unaccounted for sons and daughters.

Even though we did not expect the police to kindly inform relevant families that their sons and daughters were taken away, at least the Whereabouts Information Center, in response to their telephone calls, could inform them of their siblings' whereabouts to alleviate the chaos and their worries.

The police did not respond to telephone calls and relevant parents had to search each police station for their sons and daughters.

After the Pak Chong-chol incident, in which he turned out to be dead after the police took him away, the police promised, as part of what it called a measure to protect human rights, that if it takes someone away, they would inform his family of the arrest. Even though it is still vivid in our memory that they propagandized that if someone makes a telephone call to the Whereabouts Information Center, it would provide information on the family member's whereabouts within 30 minutes, it is said that the center has been silent all along, and not giving answers in 30 minutes.

Of course, we can understand the situation the police are in. Because the police, shorthanded, arrested thousands at a time, it might have been too busy drawing up protocols or sizing up detainees. However, it should not have made a promise that it cannot keep or should have at least made sincere efforts to respond to those parents who went to police stations to look for their sons and daughters. If it had still been impossible, the police should have allowed the relevant students to make telephone calls home. Then, the families would not have needed to anxiously search every police station for their sons and daughters.

If it could not do so because of a shortage of telephones, was it not possible to at least show the sincere attitude of posting a list of those arrested at each police station? We believe that even though the police, students, and parents may each be in a different situation, efforts must be made to alleviate even a bit of the pain that we all have no choice but to suffer. If the people trusted the police, the relevant parents would not have been so anxious and uneasy. It is a matter of course that those parents who do not even know the whereabouts of their sons and daughters would imagine all sorts of terrible things.

The Criminal Procedure Code stipulates that legal procedures must be strictly abided by in restricting personal freedoms.

Those very procedures necessarily include a duty to "inform" [relevant parties]. Nothing is more nonsensical than laws being violated or promises not being kept in arresting or detaining student demonstrators in the name of the law.

The current situation in which students who must study hard on campus are taking to the streets to participate in demonstrations is a sad thing to all of us. We do not like to clumsily probe for what has caused the pain that all of us are suffering.

We hope that the police, without repeating its previous extravagant and beautiful but empty slogans, first puts even something trivial into practice, thereby recovering our trust and fulfilling our meager expectations of them.

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CSO: 4107/200

DAILY ON DJP 12 JUNE EMERGENCY MEETING

SK130430 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 Jun 87 p 3

[From the "News Behind the News" column]

[Text] Amid a tense atmosphere stemming from the aggravated student demonstrations and the Culture and Information minister's press statement concerning "the government view" on the afternoon of 12 June, the government and the DJP held an emergency party-government meeting at a certain location in Seoul on the evening of 12 June participated in by party Secretary General Yi Chul-ku, ministers in charge of security affairs, and other government and party officials. They held serious discussions well into the night concerning measures to cope with the situation.

On receipt of information that the demonstrating students had advanced near the party headquarters, the DJP issued an emergency duty order to the relevant party officials effective 1900 that day. On hand at the party headquarters and waiting in Vice Secretary General Kim Tae-ho's office for the results of the party-government meeting were Yim Chol-sun, chairman of the Policy Committee; Yu Hung-su, chief secretary to the president; Ko Kwi-nam, director of the National Policy Institute; Kim Chong-nam, party spokesman; Cho Kyong-mok, director of the Policy Coordination Office; and other heads of departments and key officials of the secretary general's office. While they were waiting, tension prevailed in the party headquarters.

In and around the party headquarters some speculated by stating: Martial law may be declared. Extreme hardline measures, such as dissolving political parties, may be forthcoming.

One party official sighed and said: The situation is such that it seems to have exceeded the limits where the political party can do something about it.

When Secretary General Yi returned to party headquarters at 2340 at the conclusion of the party-government meeting, the party officials waiting went into Secretary General Yi's office. After a secret conference there for about 20 minutes, they all went home at 0010 on 13 June.

When someone asked if some decision was made in the party-government meeting, Secretary General Yi said, "Nothing today." Not elaborating further, he got into a car. One of the participants in the conference in the party headquarters said: Secretary General Yi was briefed by Vice Secretary General Kim on the situation to date, but he said nothing about the results of the party-government meeting.

One party official worriedly said: Tonight may pass as it is, but the situation tomorrow may get worse. He, however, added: I can tell you, however, that dominant opinion at present is that we should avoid such extreme hardline measures as martial law.

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CSO: 4107/200

DEFINITION OF 'SACRILEGE AGAINST STATE' QUESTIONED

Seoul KODAE SINMUN [KORYO UNIVERSITY NEWSPAPER] in Korean 18 May 87 p 2

[Text] An Urgent Appeal for Good Sense in the Application of Law

When the leader of the legally-constituted principal opposition party made during the party's inaugural convention critical remarks against the government, the Ministry of Justice appeared ready to pounce on him immediately with a charge of having committed an act of sacrilege against the state. Although it was clearly a ludicrous bluff, to those of us who had already observed on many occasions the aberrant applications of law, the situation necessarily warranted close watching with due concern. The topsy-turvy world of our judicial reality, wherein "the rule of law" has given way to "the law of rule" or "the rule of men" and it is no longer "justice is power" but "power is justice," is so mortally wounded that it is beyond repair.

Not only are bad laws rampant, the application and implementation of laws are at the whim of those in authority. "Fairness" and "equity" are the words long missing in our vocabulary. Question: What is the current status of the disposition of the torture-murder case involving Pak, the victim? Not only is the progress slow, we are dumbfounded to learn how quickly those police officers, who were removed from their positions because of their involvement in the torture incident, are redeeming their honor. The welfare houses in Pusan and Taejon, called "Pokchiwon" and "Songjiwon" respectively, remain as human rights' blind spots where incidents of killing and wounding continue to occur, and yet the law still has not touched those places. While no effort is being made to uncover the 10 billion won missing from the secret account of a perfidious corporation, it is said that a political contribution in the amount of 300 million won will be dealt with "in accordance with the law." Even if we close our eyes to those club-wielding hooligans who roam the street in broad daylight and commit arson without hesitation, when we have a situation that allows the brute force of the police [to] trample on a solemn prayer meeting of clergymen within a church, there is nothing more we can say about "the law."

The only things that are abundant and still growing in our life of reality are brute force and lawlessness. Those same people who have long ignored or brushed aside the waves of common citizenry genuinely seeking government "in accordance with the law" are now displaying the pretentiousness of making references to the crime of sacrilege against the state when in fact what they are trying to do is to smother the rule of democracy--pretentiousness approaching madness.

The bill establishing the crime of sacrilege against the state was rammed through the legislature and was made part of the criminal code by the political party in power in 1975 at the height of the late President Pak's "Yusin" [restoration] program. From the beginning the move drew the criticism as being a piece of anachronistic legislation motivated by the sponsors of the bill who wanted to clamp down on their political rivals. It was not until 1982, however, that the full force of this penal provision began to be felt. The intent of this penal provision, according to the opinion of the Supreme Court, was to punish such acts by the citizens of this country that would damage foreign public opinions of and trust in the Republic of Korea or its constitutional body. In 1986, the Supreme Court adopted the position that if an act does not involve a slander specifically aimed at the constitutional body, or if it is a mere expression of political views, it does not constitute a crime punishable under this law. In reality, however, everyone indicted for this crime has been found guilty without exception, and in no case has the lower-court decision been overturned by the Supreme Court. If nothing else, this shows that the united front between the prosecution and the court has held up intact insofar as the application of the law governing the crime of sacrilege against the state is concerned.

For now, however, let us set aside the question of whether this penal provision is or is not a bad law in itself. For similar provisions are not necessarily absent in the legislative histories of foreign nations. What we must insist at the minimum is that a reasonable line of common sense be followed in the application of this law.

To begin with, where political offenses such as this are concerned--offenses that are considered unlawful for their antistate and anticonstitutional character, even if the leader or a key functional officer of a legally-constituted political party had committed an act of slander against the state, as long as the act remains within the framework of the party's political activity and no decision has been made by the Constitutional Council to dissolve the party for reasons of its being inimical to the basic order of democracy, the political party's immune privilege (Parteienprivileg) [as published] still holds and therefore the act cannot even be considered as constituting a crime of sacrilege against the state. Accordingly, that a slanderous act as stipulated in this penal provision, when committed by the leader or the real powerhouse of an opposition party in the course of a scramble for political power, does not constitute a crime is a good sense in law commonly accepted in the free world.

To go a step further, another point is that the state and the government must be kept separated as strictly as possible in accordance with the norm of the nations governed by law. In other words, pointing out and criticizing a specific policy of the government or a specific flaw in the performance of duties by the person in charge of the constitutional body is, if anything, an act of courage by a responsible politician, not a criminal offense by any means.

Under the constitutional order professing the Republic of Korea to be a democratic republic, it goes without saying that any act that inflicts harms or disgrace upon this basic order is truly an act of sacrilege against the state. The most substantial act of sacrilege against the state is the shielding by brute force of dictatorship, violations of human rights, and other undemocratic practices. Crying out opposition to dictatorship and clamoring for democratization will, if anything, serve to enhance in the eyes of the free world our national conscience and pride, both of which are still alive; in no way will it eclipse our national prestige and confidence. If so, in our times, who after all are the ones committing acts of sacrilege against the state? Pray return to "good sense in law" and "conscience" and reflect before saying this and that about the law, whoever you are!

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RESPONSE OF PRESS TO SCANDAL, EVENTS QUESTIONED

Seoul TAEHAK SINMUN [SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY NEWSPAPER] in Korean 25 Jun 87
p 12

[Text] The human brain, according to the biologists engaged in its study, may be divided broadly into two sections structurally: the right cerebral hemisphere responsible for such functions of pathos as to feel, to grieve, and to become indignant; the left cerebral hemisphere responsible for such functions of logos as to think logically and to form a cool-headed judgment. Accordingly, the human cerebral function of perceiving object events of the external world may also be viewed as a two-part process: the process of pathos performed by the right cerebral hemisphere directly combined with a contiguous process of logos. There is in this connection a point particularly worth noting: when a person with a given viewpoint speaks of facing an unfolding event and assuming a correct posture of response to it, it is a safe assumption that he intends to be guided by a balanced interaction between the right and left hemispheres of his cerebral mechanism--a proper mix of pathos and logos, in other words.

Tilting toward pathos in a state of excessive agitation makes objective judgment and rational response impossible; conversely, a state of apathy (due to excessive logos) incapable of anger when anger is called for inevitably leads to the lethargy of words spoken for words' sake.

Meanwhile, in viewing the function and role of the press, if we liken the press to an organic body alive and active in our society and ask what should be its attitude--its bearings and "sollen"--toward the unending stream of events occurring day after day, a clue to the answer may very well be found in the very thing we discussed earlier--a balanced mix of pathos and logos.

Viewed in the light of our existing political realities, the birth of the "Reunification Democratic Party" after many twists and turns and despite a variety of obstructive maneuvers was unquestionably an event of major significance. For it--the emergence of a new opposition party in the midst of the crippled political situation following the "13 April action"--kindled a spark of fresh hope in the fading spirit of all the people standing on the verge of collapse.

Yet, one is compelled to wonder whether the reaction of our daily press might not have been overly magnanimous to the inexplicable (?) demonstrations by the "club-wielding columns" and the numerous obstructive maneuvers that surrounded the birth process of this new party. It was a critical time when a little more of sincere pathos on the part of the press was sorely missed.

In this sense, the press reaction to the "Professors' Manifesto on the State of Affairs" was likewise too lethargic--so much so it made one wonder whether the press was suffering from a case of the apathy syndrome. Given the manifesto being an outcry by the nation's university professors numbering more than a thousand, its potential impact on our political landscape was unquestionably great; yet, most of the newspapers merely published the roster of its signatories, seemingly out to minimize the real significance of the event.

The social and economic significance of the "Pomyang scandal" [the scandal involving the top management of Pomyang Shipping Company] exceeded far beyond the moral bankruptcy of an individual who embezzled and pocketed hundreds of billions of won.

The point, in other words, is this: The shockwave from the "Pomyang scandal" should have brought into focus the structural contradictions in the political and societal fabrics of our country--the contradictions that had long tacitly condoned the practice of one individual exercising free control over huge sums of money. But when the scandal first broke, the thrust of the press coverage was directed to such trivia as what was the amount of money the company president Han actually embezzled, who was his common-law wife, and what was the state of his family life. In so doing, the press exhibited an excited state of pathos, casting the absurdity of the scandal merely as a mistake made by one individual and reporting other relevant aspects of the case as if they were light gossips mainly of entertainment value. Fortunately, however, toward the tail end of the scandal's coverage, some newspapers carried commentaries which, though still inadequate, displayed a degree of mature logos sharply critical of sensationalism based on excessive pathos: the articles "Veiled Investigations" and "Doubts Still Unresolved" carried by the dailies "J" and "D", respectively, were the cases in point.

The exact meaning of the qualifying phrase "the Korean-style press conditions" is not clear, but we do see in our daily press an extremely constricted level of pathos--the proper kind of pathos. In this regard, the column "window" that appeared in the 13 May edition of the daily "D" may be cited as a typical case in point. The column lacked the courage to let loose pent-up grievances, to exhibit to the heart's content the just anger where anger was due. We are now once again faced with a shocking event reminiscent of the nightmare of 4 months ago--an event so outrageous and so shocking that it could throw us into a state of enervation with no strength left even to express our anger. Faced with this prelude to a situation deserving of our untold rancor, we wonder to what extent will the press manifest its sincere indignation and how level-headed will it be in probing and exposing the situation. We look to the press with great expectations, indeed.

Once again we count on the pathos and logos of our press in the belief that the press must show greater anger where anger is due and more firmness where critical probing is called for.

BRIEFS

KIM YONG-SAM DEMONSTRATES—Seoul, 17 June KYODO—About 300 people, including Kim Yong-Sam, leader of the Reunification Democratic Party, demonstrated near the Seoul home of dissident leader Kim Tae-Chung, who has been under house arrest for 71 days. They scuffled with about 500 riot police and about 70 of them were taken away by police, eyewitnesses said. The Interior Ministry said 3,041 policemen were injured by Molotov Cocktails and rocks thrown by students in the week ending Tuesday and 108 of them needed medical treatment. The Ministry did not disclose figures of injuries among student demonstrators. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0921 GMT 17 Jun 87 OW] /12913

NCDC STATEMENT ON NO TAE-U NOMINATION—Commenting on the nomination of No Tae-u as the DJP's presidential candidate, the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution [NCDC], in a statement issued on 4 June, said: Even if Mr No is elected as next president, it will have nothing to do with the majority of the people. It is nothing more than an election of a certain political faction's leader, and it will result in inviting misfortune of both personal and national magnitude. The statement continued: Although it is a little belated, the DJP should call off the 10 June national convention, a convention that goes against the grain of public opinion, without delay and respond to public aspirations for the establishment of a democratic constitution through constitutional reform based on national consensus. The NCDC also adopted a message to Korean compatriots abroad on 4 June which read in part: We appeal to the overseas Korean compatriots to denounce the police cover-up in the torture death of Pak Chong-chol, to call for revoking the decision that banned debate on constitutional revision—a betrayal of public aspirations for constitutional amendment that favors a direct presidential election system—and to express their will to achieve the revision of the Constitution through struggle by joining in chorus the singing of our country's national anthem. [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 Jun 87 p 1] /9604

CSO: 4107/193

KEY INDUSTRIES' INVESTMENT TREND FOR R&D PROJECTS REPORTED

Seoul KISUL KWALLI in Korean Mar 87 pp 52-57

[This article was prepared by combining 1986 recorded results and 1987 plans]

[Text] I. Investment for Technology Development

1. Results and Plans

A survey of 335 businesses shows that the 1986 investment for technology development was 634.8 billion won, a 38.5 percent increase from 458.2 billion won in 1985, which is projected to increase to 868 billion won in 1987, a 36.7 percent increase over 1986. In terms of average investment for technology development per business, this is equivalent to 1.34 billion won in 1985, 1.9 billion won in 1986, and over 2.5 billion won in 1987.

Accordingly, the ratio of technology investment to sales is expected to jump from 1.39 percent in 1985 and 1.68 percent in 1986 to 1.93 percent in 1987. For the manufacturing industries, this ratio is expected to grow from 1.59 percent in 1985 and 1.90 percent in 1986 to 2.19 percent in 1987.

In terms of business size of key industries, technology investment by big corporations increased 38.3 percent from 449.1 billion won in 1985 to 620.9 billion won in 1986, which is expected to increase 36.7 percent to 849.1 billion won in 1987. Accordingly, the ratio of technology investment to sales increased from 1.39 percent in 1985 to 1.68 percent in 1986, which is expected to increase to 1.94 percent in 1987. For small and medium enterprises, too, this ratio increased from 1.14 percent in 1985 to 1.42 percent in 1986, which is expected to rise to 1.54 percent in 1987. Technology investment by small and medium enterprises still remains small, but it increased 53.1 percent in 1986 over 1985 and is expected to rise 35.9 percent in 1987—an indication that small and medium enterprises, too, are speeding up their efforts in technology development.

Meanwhile, technology investment by corporations which possess their own research and development facilities increased 38.6 percent from 440.9 billion won in 1985 to 611.1 billion won in 1986, which is projected to increase 36.8 percent to 835.9 billion won in 1987. The ratio of technology investment to sales increased from 1.46 percent in 1985 to 1.77 percent in 1986, which is planned to reach 2.03 percent in 1987. This shows that corporations with their own laboratories are leading all other enterprises in investments for technology development in civilian industries.

Thus, such a rapid expansion in technology investment by the industries means tasks of technology development are gradually taking effect. This can be easily seen from the fact that there were only 54 corporate laboratories in 1980, but the number increased to 290 in 1986, an annual average rate of more than 30 percent increase.

Among the 335 companies that responded to the questionnaire regarding the ratio of technology investment to sales in 1986, 69 companies (20.6 percent) were in the 0.1-0.5 percent range, 64 companies were in the 0.6-1 percent range, and 59 companies were in the 1.1-2 percent range. Thus, 57.3 percent of the companies showed a 0.1-2 percent rate of technology investment to sales.

But the survey shows 34 companies (10.1 percent) invested more than 5 percent of sales, indicating that quite a few companies are strengthening their efforts to develop new technologies and new products through increased investments in technology research and development.

Such an increasingly high rate of investment in the area of civilian technology development is caused largely by the government's initiative in its technology-centered economic development strategies including strengthened supports in various areas such as finance and tax. However, the following factors seem to have played an important role: 1) [International] transfer of basic technology is becoming increasingly difficult because of the rising protectionism of technology by advanced countries, and 2) in order to remain competitive in the age of increasingly sophisticated and complex technologies, companies have begun to assign high priorities to strategies designed to secure a relatively superior position through their own development efforts.

2. Trend of Industrial Investment in Technology Development

In terms of industry types, technology investment by the electrical/electronic industry increased from 174.6 billion won in 1985 to 245.4 billion won in 1986, which is planned to rise to 332.4 billion won in 1987, occupying about 40 percent of the entire investment in technology development. This suggests that the electrical/electronic industry is focusing on production of high-quality, high-performance and high-tech products including ME [microelectronics], computers and semiconductors, while trying to establish competitive positions.

At the same time, the transportation equipment industry's investment in technology increased from 79.3 billion won in 1985 to 125.2 billion won in 1986, which is projected to be 198.3 billion won in 1987, giving a 60-percent increase per year. This indicates an active development of technologies in production of finished automobiles as well as in the related parts and materials industries. This trend could be due to the concentrated efforts by the companies that have recognized that their ability to compete in both domestic and overseas markets depends highly on the outcome in developments of new technologies and new products.

In terms of the ratio of technology investment to sales, the electrical/electronic industry, whose product life cycle is gradually getting shorter and whose competition in technology development is keen throughout the world, has shown 3.58 percent in 1985 and 3.84 percent in 1986, and is expected to show 4.06 percent in 1987, demonstrating its leadership in technology investment. Besides, high investment rates of up to 2.0 percent in technology development have been

shown by such industries as precision equipment, transportation equipment, general machinery, and miscellaneous chemicals.

The machine industry's ratio of technology investment to sales increased from 2.53 percent in 1985 to 2.91 percent in 1986, which is expected to rise to 3.17 percent in 1987. However, since the industry is still weak in the areas of product planning, design techniques, and materials and parts technologies, its technology is mostly imported from the advanced countries, and its activity is limited to assembling imported parts. On the other hand, as the electronics industry advances rapidly, potential imports of high technology are increasing, while more efforts are given to productivity improvements through utilization of better products. In particular, combined with the government's plans to increase in-house production of machinery, parts and materials, various industries' activities in technology development are expected to show some significant results this year.

Through its strengthened ability in technology development in key products such as color TV's, computers and semiconductors, the electrical/electronic industry has shown a significant improvement in its technology, which is most likely caused by the advanced countries' growing protectionism on high technology and by the domestic industry's strengthened ability to develop its own technology. However, compared with key advanced countries' ratio of technology investment to sales, which is more or less than 5 percent, the domestic industry's investment in technology is still low.

The food and drink industry's ratio of technology investment to sales is relatively low, which is 0.7-0.8 percent, but the industry is expected to step up its research activities to improve manufacturing techniques and to modernize equipment and facilities in the area of storage, processing, packing, and the processing machinery. The textile industry's ratio of technology investment to sales increased from 0.82 percent in 1985 to 0.90 percent in 1986, which is expected to increase to 1.15 percent in 1987. The industry, which emerged from the old labor-intensive operations, has modernized production facilities and has improved product quality and production techniques in preparation against the advanced countries' growing import restrictions, while continuing its efforts in technology development to retain its distinguished superiority to the underdeveloped and developing countries.

The industrial chemicals and miscellaneous chemicals industries have shown a less than 2 percent rate of technology investment, which is increasingly active in the areas of precision chemicals including pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals, synthetic dyes, cosmetics, coloring agent, paints, perfume, adhesives, gelatin, and photographic compounds. In the future, the precision chemicals industry is expected to rise as a leader of the chemicals industry.

The nonmetallic minerals and primary metals industries invested about 0.7-0.9 percent of sales, and recently their investment has been active in development of new metals, precision metals and the materials technology. Improvement of existing products and development of new materials in this area are particularly important because their industrial applications are broad and carry a far-reaching impact on improvement of performance and quality of all kinds of industrial products

Trend of Industrial Investment in Technology Development

Unit: million won and %

Industry type	Number of responses	1985		1986		1987 (planned)	
		Investment in R&D	Ratio of R&D investment to sales	Investment in R&D	Ratio of R&D investment to sales	Investment in R&D	Ratio of R&D investment to sales
Industry Total	335	458,210	1.39	634,849	1.68	868,020	1.93
Mining	8	211	0.20	245	0.22	443	0.39
Manufacturing	308	440,838	1.59	607,550	1.90	837,309	2.19
Food and drink	24	19,641	0.76	21,840	0.74	25,417	0.78
Textiles	22	11,496	0.82	14,978	0.90	21,125	1.15
Lumber/paper manufacturing	5	527	0.35	553	0.29	1,026	0.50
Chemicals	62	55,960	0.86	71,921	1.05	92,182	1.27
Industrial chemicals	27	23,883	1.33	35,096	1.67	45,775	2.03
Miscellaneous chemicals	23	19,824	1.53	25,578	1.94	32,900	2.06
Petrochemicals	12	12,253	0.36	11,247	0.35	13,507	0.42
Nonmetallic minerals	13	6,777	0.70	7,373	0.71	9,737	0.87
Primary metals	18	21,639	0.70	27,912	0.82	34,486	0.89
Machinery	154	324,443	2.53	462,523	2.91	652,416	3.17
Assembly metals	19	1,731	1.37	2,654	1.69	3,986	2.01
General machinery	35	57,382	1.96	74,528	2.23	97,099	2.44
Electrical/electronic	66	174,647	3.58	245,350	3.84	332,409	4.06
Transportation equipment	23	79,290	1.75	125,221	2.28	198,262	2.62
Precision equipment	11	11,393	2.87	14,770	2.88	20,660	3.18
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10	355	0.69	450	0.72	920	0.96
Construction/service	19	17,161	0.33	27,054	0.47	30,268	0.45

3. Technology Expenditures per Researcher

Expenses for technology development per researcher increased 20.3 percent from 49.7 million won in 1985 to 59.8 million won in 1986, which is expected to grow to 68.4 million won in 1987, a 14.4 percent increase over 1986.

In particular, technology development expenses per researcher for large corporations and the companies with their own laboratories are far greater than that of small and medium enterprises and those without their own laboratories. This is seen as a growing ambition in technology investments for large-scale projects, acquisition of advanced technologies, and independent development of creative techniques.

In the case of advanced countries, West Germany and France spent over 100 million won per researcher for technology development in 1981, the United States spent 96 million won in 1983, and Japan spent 74 million won in 1984, indicating that the per-researcher investment in Korea is still low.

In terms of industry types, the transportation equipment industry spent 78 million won per researcher in 1985 and 95 million won in 1986, which is expected to be 128 million won in 1987. This is the highest of all industries, and the reason could be that tasks of manufacturing research and development in this particular industry, which includes automobiles and shipbuilding, are of a large scale and that the industry is gradually being transformed from the heavy reliance on imported technologies to applications, development and research.

And the textile industry, primary metals industry and general machinery industry spent more than 70 million won per researcher in 1986, which is relatively high. The chemicals industry spent about 50 million won per researcher in 1986, which is extremely low compared with 71 million won spent by Japan in 1984. Particularly, the miscellaneous chemicals industry, such as pharmaceuticals and detergent, spent only 33 million won per researcher, while the same industry in Japan spent 79 million won, indicating a relative importance of the per-researcher expenses for technology development in view of the changing domestic technology environment, such as increasing imports of material patents and increased establishment of joint venture companies by the multinational corporations that own the patents.

4. Outlook on Technology Investment

According to a survey on planned investment for technology development by individual companies in key industries, technology investment by individual companies will increase an average of 30.3 percent per year from 1.9 billion won in 1986 to 4.2 billion won in 3 years. This amount will grow to 5.22 billion won in 5 years from 1986, which shows a relatively low increase of 18.7 percent per year between the period of 3 years later and 5 years from 1986, compared with that of 3 years from 1986.

Large corporations and the companies with their own laboratories each invested 3-4 billion won in 1986, which is projected to be 7-9 billion won in 3 years and over 10 billion won in 5 years. On the other hand, small and medium enterprises and the companies without their own laboratories spent about 100 million won in 1986, which is projected to be 200-300 million won in 3 years and 300-400 million won in 5 years from 1986.

When 1986 is used as a base year with a technology investment index of 100, the miscellaneous manufacturing industry shows the greatest increase planned for the next 3 and 5 years, over 10 times that of 1986. Other industries, such as precision equipment, petrochemicals, lumber, and paper production, plan to increase their technology investments by more than 4 times in 3 years and more than 7 times in 5 years from 1986.

The electrical/electronic industry, which made a heavy investment in technology development in 1986, plans to double its 1986 level in 3 years and triple the 1986 level in 5 years. And technology investments by the food and drink industry, textile industry and primary metals industry in 3 years and 5 years from 1986 will be relatively low compared with that of other industries.

II. Human Resources for Research and Development

1. Present Status and Plans

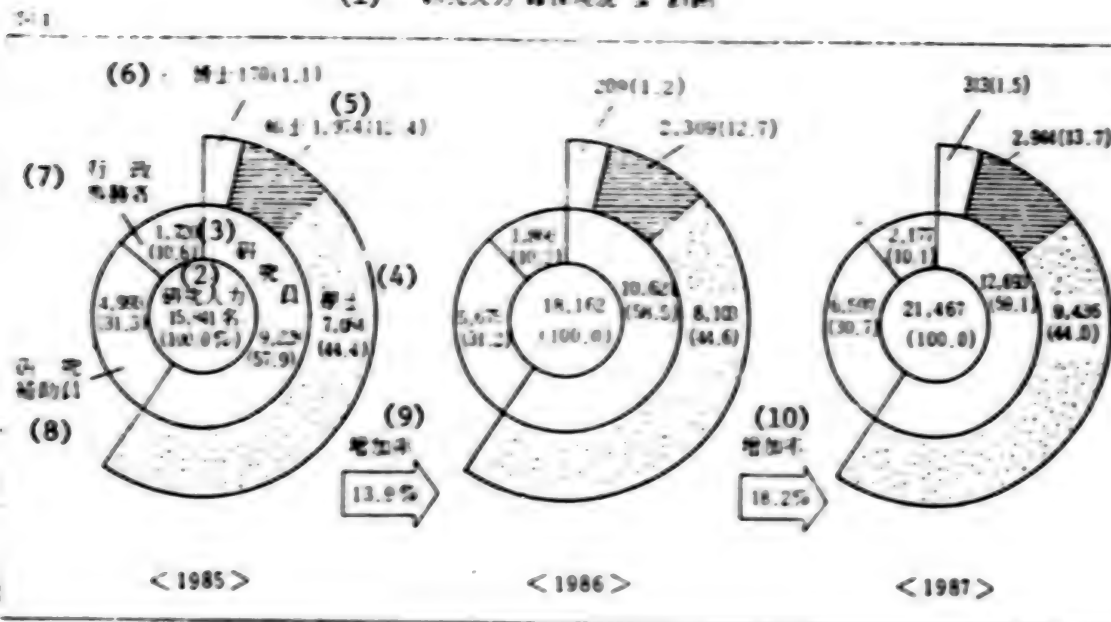
As industries and technologies advance, an efficient development of industrial technologies requires expansion of investment in technology development coupled with cultivation of human resources in science and technology.

Total manpower in research and development of industrial technologies increased 13.9 percent from 15,941 in 1985 to 18,162 in 1986, which is projected to increase 18.2 percent to 21,467 in 1987.

Among the total research manpower, number of research specialists with a bachelor's degree or above in natural sciences increased 15.1 percent from 9,228 in 1985 to 10,621 in 1986, which is expected to grow 19.5 percent to 12,693 in 1987. These numbers represent 57.9 percent, 58.5 percent and 59.1 percent of the total research manpower in 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively. Such a rapid increase of research manpower means a growing necessity to secure top-flight research professionals who play the key role in technology development, as technologies become increasingly sophisticated.

On the other hand, number of top-flight research specialists with master's degrees or doctoral degrees increased from 13.5 percent of the total research manpower in 1985 to 13.9 percent in 1986, which is expected to grow to 15.2 percent in 1987. In terms of year-to-year growth rate, PhD's grew 22.9 percent in 1986 and will grow 49.8 percent in 1987, while master's degrees grew 17.0 percent in 1986 and will grow 27.5 percent in 1987. Since these numbers are much higher than that of bachelor's degrees, whose corresponding numbers for 1986 and 1987 are 14.4 percent and 19.5 percent, we can see that the structure of research manpower is increasingly centered on the work force with advanced degrees.

(1) 研究人力 现状 与 计划



Key:

1. Status of Research Manpower (Present & Planed)
2. Total Research Manpower
3. Research Specialists
4. Bachelor's Degrees
5. Master's Degrees
6. Doctoral Degrees
7. Administrative Workers
8. Research Assistants
9. Rate of Increase
10. Rate of Increase

On the other hand, total number of researchers in Korea, including those at industries, universities, and research institutes, in 1985 were 41,000, which is only 1/18 and 1/9 of that of the United States and Japan, respectively, in 1984, and is only 1/3 of that of West Germany in 1983. Further, the United States and Japan have more than 30 researchers per 10,000 people, whereas Korea has only 10. Besides, industrial researchers in the United States, Japan and West Germany take up 73.9 percent, 60.6 percent and 66.7 percent of all, respectively, whereas only 47 percent of the researchers belong to industries in Korea. Hence, the industrial research manpower in Korea is relatively weak compared with that of major advanced countries, although the industrial technology development activities in Korea are getting relatively broader and stronger compared to other areas.

Number of Researchers in Major Countries

Case	Korea ('85)	United States ('84)	Japan ('84)	West Germany ('83)
Number of researchers (1000s)	41	742	381	115
Per 10,000 population	10	31	31	21
Percentage owned by industries	47.0	73.9	60.6	66.7 ('81)

Source: Ministry of Science and Technology

Overall, number of researchers in key industries are on the rise every year. In particular, number of researchers in the electrical/electronic industry increased from 3,795 in 1985 to 4,309 in 1986, which grew to 5,153 in 1987 that is 40 percent of the total number of researchers, another indication that the electrical/electronic industry is a leader in industrial technology development. And the transportation equipment industry and the general machinery industry each possesses over 1,000 researchers, while the industries of miscellaneous chemicals, food and drink, industrial chemicals, and precision equipment, possess about 500 researchers per industry.

Number of researchers in the food and drink industry increased from 530 in 1985 to 599 in 1986, a 13.0 percent increase, which is expected to grow 15.7 percent to 693 in 1987. And particularly, researchers with a PhD degree make up over 5 percent, indicating that the industry badly needs technology development.

Number of researchers in the chemical industry, including industrial chemicals, miscellaneous chemicals and petrochemicals, increased from 1,361 in 1985 to 1,456 in 1986, a 7.0 percent increase, which is projected to be 1,722 in 1987. In particular, number of researchers with either a master's degree or a doctoral degree in the miscellaneous chemicals industry, such as pharmaceuticals, animal feed and detergent, increased from 277 in 1985 to 287 in 1986, which will be 362 in 1987, which is over 35 percent of the total researchers in this industry, indicating a relatively high level of concentration of advanced knowledge and technologies.

Number of researchers in the machine industry, including the electrical/electronic industry, increased from 6,244 in 1985, to 7,287 in 1986, which is expected to be 8,730 in 1987. This is 70 percent of the total industrial researchers.

2. Number of Researchers per 1,000 Employees

Key industries' number of researchers per 1,000 employees increased from 20 in 1985 to 22 in 1986, a 10 percent increase. Compared to Japan, the average number of industrial researchers in Korea in 1985 was only 22, with the number for Japan was 35. In the case of the manufacturing industry, the difference is even more. For example, Japan had 43 researchers per 1,000 employees, while Korea had only 22, indicating a necessity to beef up the research resources despite the continuing increase of industrial research manpower.

The electrical/electronic industry, assembly metals industry and precision equipment industry have a relatively high number of researchers per 1,000 employees—mostly over 30 people. Japan has about 70 researchers per 1,000 employees in the industrial chemicals industry, miscellaneous chemicals industry and electrical/electronic industry, while Korea has far fewer researchers per 1,000 employees in the same areas, indicating that Korea needs far more researchers in these industries, wherein exists the leadership of industrial technology development.

3. Education and Training of Research Manpower and Recruitment of Foreign Resources

According to a study on results of and plans for education and training of research manpower in key industries, a total of 2,029 researchers and 2,816 researchers received education and training in 1985 and 1986 respectively, and 4,564 people will be trained in 1987, an average increase of over 50 percent per year.

Number of people who received domestic education grants increased from 474 in 1985 to 553 in 1986, a 16.7 percent increase, which is expected to increase over 80 percent to 996 in 1987. Number of researchers who received grants to study abroad was 150 in 1985 and 147 in 1986, and will be 205 in 1987, which represents about 5 percent of the total trainees.

And those who received grants to study technology overseas were 1,405 in 1985 and 2,116 in 1986, and will be 3,363 in 1987, which represents over 70 percent of the total researchers in the education and training program. Since these numbers show an annual increase rate of about 50 percent, it indicates that companies let their own research staff study abroad at foreign research institutions or companies to improve quality and to acquire high technologies of the advanced countries.

The electrical/electronic industry had the largest number of researchers under training, 933 in 1985 and 1,183 in 1986, and the industry plans to double this number to 2,568 in 1987. This is seen as the industry's effort to strengthen the industrial education and training programs in order to keep up with changing industrial structures resulting from the rapid advancement in the electronics industry, particularly in the areas of semiconductors.

Number of Industrial Researchers per 1,000 Employees, Korea vs. Japan

(Unit: number of people)

Industry	Korea		Japan ('85)	Industry	Korea		Japan ('85)
	'85	'86			'85	'86	
All industries	20	22	35	Nonmetallic minerals	10	13	28
Manufacturing	22	22	43	Primary metals	8	11	21
Food and drink	16	15	19	Machinery	30	27	52
Textiles	6	4	16	Assembly metals	16	31	25
Lumber/paper production	14	13	17	General machinery	35	16	41
Chemicals	28	23	60	Electrical/electronic	43	39	71
Industrial chemicals	26	30	72	Transportation equipment	16	18	34
Miscellaneous chemicals	34	27	72	Precision equipment	21	29	65
Petrochemicals	19	11	37	Miscellaneous manufacturing	17	12	22

Besides, the industries of precision equipment, general machinery, transportation equipment, and miscellaneous chemicals had over 100 researchers trained in 1986. In particular, the food and drink industry has a relatively high rate of overseas training--15 percent of all trained in this industry, while the chemical industry has a relatively high rate of researchers trained under domestic programs, compared with other industries.

Let's take a look at the current recruitment situation for the Korean and foreign scientists who are working at colleges, research institutions and companies in the United States, Japan and European countries. In 1986, a total of 280 such researchers were recruited, a 32.1 percent increase from 212 in 1985. This number is expected to increase to 428 in 1987, a 52.9 percent increase over 1986. While this is expected to relieve some difficulties associated with lack of top-flight brains, it suggests that in order to improve research, development and productivity, industries are stepping up activities in recruitment and utilization of overseas manpower who have learned foreign technologies, and this trend is likely to accelerate in the future.

In 1986, number of temporary employment of less than 1 year was 167 or 59.6 percent of all overseas recruitments, which is somewhat higher than 57.5 percent in 1985. But in 1987, number of long-term employment will increase to 201 or 40.7 percent of all, a relatively high increase.

Number of overseas recruitment in the electrical/electronic industry was 60 in 1985, 90 in 1986, and 131 in 1987, which is relatively high. Also active in this area are the industries of transportation equipment, general machinery, and food and drink. The overseas recruitments in the electrical/electronic industry and the food and drink industry are mostly long-term employments, or at least 50 percent of them are long-term, while other 80 percent of the overseas recruitments in the industries of general machinery and transportation equipment are temporary employments.

The former industries have a relatively high number of long-term employments because they hire a large number of top-flight brains that can be used for development of new products and high-technology development, while the latter industries have a relatively high number of temporary employments because the industries use them for modification, assembly and processing of existing products.

4. Outlook on Research Manpower

According to a 1986 survey on plans for research manpower development, the 54 researchers-per-company situation in 1986 will improve to 90 researchers in 3 years, an 18.6 percent increase, and thereafter an annual average of 20.2 percent increase will produce 130 researchers in 5 years from 1986.

In 1986, number of researchers per company in large corporations and small-and-medium enterprises were 88 and 9 respectively. In 3 years and 5 years from 1986, number of researchers per company in large corporations will be 145 and 212 respectively, while the number for the small-and-medium enterprises will be 16 and 21 respectively. Until after 3 years from 1986, the annual average rate of increase for large corporations is 18.1 percent, which is relatively lower than 21.1 percent of the small-and-medium enterprises. But during

the period between 3 years later and 5 years from 1986, the annual average rate of increase for large corporations is 20.9 percent, which is higher than 14.6 percent of small-and-medium enterprises.

In terms of research manpower development plans for the next 3-5 years from 1986, the planned increase runs 2-7 times the 1986 level in the industries of miscellaneous manufacturing, lumber, paper production, and petrochemicals, indicating plans for a significant increase in research manpower in the industries where technology development activities barely exist in terms of investment and human resources.

Besides, the electrical/electronic industry, which possesses a large number of research personnel, plans to increase its research manpower by 1.7 times the 1986 level in 3 years and 2.7 times the 1986 level in 5 years from 1986. Similarly, the industries of precision equipment, transportation equipment and industrial chemicals plan a high rate of increase in research manpower for both medium and long terms.

13095/8309

CSO: 4107/167

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCLOSES MOVE TO EXPAND RELATIONS WITH USSR

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly called its Foreign Affairs Committee into session on the afternoon of 27 April to hold interpellations on the present state of the North-South dialogue and on important foreign affairs issues. Prior to the questioning Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and Minister of National Unification Ho Mun-to delivered reports on these issues. At the beginning, the New Democratic Party insisted that the session proceed in the form of an informal discussion, but when its demand was not met, it boycotted the session.

In his report, Foreign Minister Choe made this observation concerning the latest moves of North Korea: "North Korea has been stepping up military cooperation with the Soviet Union--for instance, it has increased the introduction of the latest types of weapons from the Soviet Union, such as MiG-23's and Scud surface-to-surface missiles, has permitted Soviet fighter-bombers to fly over its airspace, and has granted the Soviet Pacific Fleet the right to use Wonsan and Nampo ports." He added: "By launching the Kungangsan dam construction project, North Korea is perpetrating a scheme to greatly endanger our security."

Concerning the U.S. move to ease restrictions on contacts between U.S. diplomats and North Korean officials, Foreign Minister Choe said: "We are also trying to expand contacts with the Soviet Union, and we are closely consulting the United States on this matter."

Concerning the North Korean proposal for North-South political and military talks, Minister of National Unification Ho Mun-to disclosed that in its third letter delivered on 3 April, North Korea said that along with the political and military talks, it would be possible to resume preliminary contacts for North-South parliamentary talks as well as the economic and Red Cross talks at the same time, and to discuss the controversial Kungangsan power plant project. Commenting on this latest proposal of the North, Ho said: "This proposal stems from a hidden motive to escape its responsibility for having suspended the talks in the past."

13311

CSO: 4107/168

COMMENTS ON AMBASSADOR LILLEY'S NEWS CONFERENCE REPORTED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Mar 87 p 3

["Reporter's Memo" colum by Cho Yong-taek at the Foreign News Department: "The Ambassador's News Conference in Which the Host and the Guests Reversed Their Roles"]

[Text] No other U.S. ambassador, in the more than 100 years of Korean-U.S. diplomatic relations, has drawn more attention from Korean journalists and the Korean public than Ambassador Lilley.

Ambassador (Muccio) during the Korean War, Ambassador (Makanogi) during the 19 April student uprising, Ambassador (Magruder) during the 16 May military coup, and Ambassador Christine during the Kwangju incident--all of them served as U.S. ambassadors during the periods of turmoil. But Ambassador Lilley assumed his post in a relatively calm period when the political scene was revolving around the constitutional revision issue. Yet it seems that his name has appeared more frequently in the newspapers than any of his predecessors.

Prior to his arrival in Seoul to assume his new post, Ambassador Lilley held a press conference for Korean reporters in Washington, and since his arrival in Seoul, he has widely contacted people in all walks of life, such as politicians, government officials, scholars, businessmen, journalists, and students. He did not hesitate to meet even Kim Yong-sam, cochairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, whom the present government has regarded as a person to be avoided. Thus it is true that he has been more energetic in his activities than any of his predecessors.

As U.S. ambassador to Korea, a country in which U.S. military and economic interests are delicately involved, he may believe that it will be in accord with the interests of both Korea and the United States if the political scene revolving around the constitutional revision issue comes to a desirable end, and this belief may have been the reason behind his busy activities.

In this sense, we feel that the news conference he gave at the American Embassy on 9 April came rather belatedly.

The news conference for Korean reporters, the first since his arrival in Seoul 5 months ago, was attended by 15 reporters from all national daily newspapers

and some of the weekly and monthly journals. It lasted for 1 hour and 15 minutes in an open atmosphere from beginning to end.

Reporters' questions were focused on questions such as the recent split of the New Democratic Party, whether there is a possibility of reaching an agreement on the constitutional amendment issue, whether the United States has any specific plan concerning democratization in Korea, the question of realizing a civilian government in Korea. Questions, such as those concerning the recent signs of change in the situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. role in North-South talks, and trade frictions between Korea and the United States, turned out to be rather secondary questions.

Ambassador Lilley's answers had been cautiously prepared. They did not deviate even an inch from the principles the United States has long maintained in its policy in Korea as evident from these remarks: "Inasmuch as splitting a party is Korea's internal affair, an American official should be very cautious in commenting on it." "It is desirable to realize a constitutional amendment through dialogue and compromise." "Realizing a civilian government also is a matter which has to be settled wholly by the Korean people themselves" However, it was noteworthy that concerning the trade friction between the two countries, the ambassador on behalf of the U.S. Government expressed thanks for the measures recently taken by the ROK Government to open the markets for some goods.

Each time he expected a difficult question, Ambassador Lilley even joked: "I hope none of you will raise a difficult question to answer, so that I can stay long as an ambassador." Concerning Kim Tae-chung's refusal to see him, Ambassador Lilley said, "British Prime Minister Thatcher met with Sakhalov and Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev the day before yesterday," a remark which rang like a gibe at Mr Kim's being particular about formalities. In this way, he demonstrated his finesse as a diplomat.

To begin with, no one had any particular expectation concerning the U.S. ambassador's press conference. But in contrast with the minute preparations on the part of the ambassador, this reporter received the impression that our journalists concentrated too much on domestic issues. It may not be an exaggeration to say that asking domestic questions to a U.S. diplomat seems to be tantamount to an open invitation for him to interfere in our domestic affairs.

Assuming that the reporters were so frustrated at domestic politics that they had to ask such questions, still we cannot but ask ourselves whether we still entertain, without knowing it, the idea that "a U.S. ambassador can play some important role in the march of our history," or that "the United States is a cure-all which can solve everything for us."

13311

CSO: 4107/168

ASIA-PACIFIC BROADCASTING UNION MEETING IN SEOUL

SK171001 Seoul YONHAP in English 0951 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, 17 June (YONHAP)--The 42nd administrative council meeting of the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU) will be held here on 23-27 June to discuss Asia-vision, a system for exchanging news among ABU member broadcasting organizations, and other agenda items.

According to Korea's Munwha Broadcasting Corp. (MBC), which will manage this council meeting, more than 30 broadcast-related officials from 13 council broadcasting organizations are scheduled to attend the meeting.

Among those expected to attend are Masato Kawahara, president of ABU and also of Japan's NHK-TV, and Hwang Sun-pil, president of the Munwha Broadcasting Corp., MBC officials said. China, New Zealand, Turkey, Malaysia and a few other nations will be reportedly represented in the scheduled Seoul gathering.

In the Seoul meeting, the participants are also expected to discuss the use of communications satellites, TV rights for several sports events, broadcasting technology and the next general ABU meeting.

The ABU popular song contest, ABU prizes and joint program production will also be considered in the meeting, MBC officials said.

The ABU, with headquarters in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, was inaugurated in 1964 by 11 member broadcasting organizations in Asia with a view to promote international cooperation among broadcasting companies in the Asia-Pacific region.

The ABU is currently the world's biggest regional broadcasting union, with 74 broadcasting organizations of 46 countries as its members.

/12913

CSO: 4100/232

BRIEFS

PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES--Seoul, 16 June (YONHAP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner Tizon arrived here Tuesday at the invitation of South Korean Foreign Minister Chie Kwabg-su. During the three-day official visit, the Peruvian Foreign Minister will pay courtesy calls on President Chon Tu-hwan and acting Prime Minister Yi Han-ki, and also plans to discuss with his Korean counterpart, Choe, matters of mutual concern, including ways to promote friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. Wagner is also scheduled to meet with local business leaders to exchange views on ways to improve "substantial" economic cooperation between Seoul and Lima. While in Korea, the Peruvian official will visit sports facilities in the Olympic complex where main events of the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics will be held, and make an inspection tour of industrial sites around this capital city. Peru, which established diplomatic relations with South Korea on the ambassadorial level in 1963, takes a right-wing middle-of-the-road diplomatic policy. Korea has operated a trade representative office in Peru since 1975. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1048 GMT 16 Jun 87 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/232

DAILY ON FUNCTIONARY PARTY POLICY ROLE

SK180533 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2131 GMT 6 Jun 87

[NODONG SINMUN 17 June editorial: "Functionaries Should Become Active Performers in Implementing Party Policy"]

[Text] Today, our party stresses that all functionaries should become active revolutionaries and performers in implementing the party's line, policy, decision, and direction. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To become true party members and true cadres of the state economic organizations, one must defend and implement party policy in practice and devote oneself to the struggle in the interest of the people.

Practice is a reflection of faithfulness. Functionaries loyal to the party and the leader always act, instead of merely talk. To become true functionaries loyal to the leadership of the party, the fatherland, and the people, and to the cause of the revolution, our functionaries must possess the ability to put things into practice.

For functionaries, becoming active performers is an important guarantee to accepting swiftly the party's political demands at every stage and prospectively carrying out work according to the demands of the party.

According to the developing reality and the changing situation, our party continues to put forth new tasks. To advance the revolution and construction according to the demands of the party and make the party's policy bear fruit swiftly, all guidance functionaries should become active performers.

At present, the country seethes in the wake of the rewarding struggle to fulfill the far-reaching socialist construction program of the party and the leader. To open a breakthrough in fulfilling the Third 7-Year Plan under the leadership of the party and the leader, our functionaries must work more actively than ever.

Party policies have been specified for all areas. Under these circumstances, success depends on the activities and struggle of the functionaries.

At present, magnificent operations are being carried out in the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, construction of Kwangbok Street, and

construction of other permanent structures for the future of the fatherland, and grand battles are being waged to fulfill the new long-range plan. Thus, now is indeed the time for functionaries to defend and uphold the party with success in practice.

All guidance functionaries must deeply realize the intent of the party and the demands of the developing reality. They must become active performers who work aggressively. By doing so, they will fulfill their missions.

Swiftly accepting party policy and making oneself a performer who works energetically to implement it are precisely what our party desires from the true command staffers, and working with this spirit is an important trait that all functionaries must possess in the era of the Workers' Party.

For the functionaries, it is important in making themselves active performers to possess firm determination and the will to return the party's trust and expectations with success in practice.

The activity of functionaries stems from zeal to devote oneself to the party and the revolution and to the fatherland and the people, and from political consciousness toward returning the party's expectations.

With trust, our party has assigned functionaries to important guardposts of socialist construction and has launched far-reaching operations unprecedented in the history of the fatherland.

From the construction of major plants to the light industrial revolution and the implementation of the agriculture-first policy, today there are many tasks our party seeks to accomplish. Accordingly, the party's expectations are great toward functionaries.

For our functionaries, the greatest reward is to brilliantly accomplish the tasks assigned by the party and return the party's trust.

Our functionaries, who have been nurtured as the command staffers of the revolution under the care of the party, must struggle more actively than anyone to fulfill the intent of the party and always seeth with revolutionary zeal.

In making oneself an active performer, it is also important to ceaselessly think about implementing party policy.

An active performer is precisely an active thinker. Only by ceaseless thought can proper measures be worked out to implement party policy and a way be paved for innovation.

Today, our tasks are huge and great. This reality demands that functionaries make the most of the existing conditions to accomplish assigned tasks, and actively seek rational methods and measures to effect innovation in work.

Therefore, to accomplish the mission assigned by the party, functionaries must always think and study and make the course of their activities one of continuous thought.

In particular, guidance functionaries must make efforts to swiftly and correctly grasp the tasks and demands the party has put forth at every stage. At the same time, they must deeply think about how to conduct organizational and political work to fulfill the intent of the party. Ceaseless thought and practice are precisely the way of activities our functionaries should adopt to implement party policy.

In making oneself an active performer, for functionaries, it is also important to carry out work to implement party policy in a revolutionary manner by working out one's own method.

Functionaries who have a strong ability for putting things into practice, when party policy is put forth, deeply study it and swiftly work out measures to implement it. They sow the seeds and raise it themselves to see it bear excellent fruit.

With concrete methods for implementing party policy, distributing work, redistributing it, and carrying it out boldly, while putting forth even higher demands, are precisely the work styles of performers.

Our functionaries must work out their own concrete measures and proper methods to accomplish the political tasks the party assigned to their units.

Functionaries who do the work, do not expect other people to solve difficult problems for them on the road of advancement and provide conditions for accomplishing their tasks.

When tasks are assigned by the party, our functionaries, by displaying their creativity, must actively dig out hidden resources, look for things to do on one's own initiative, and provide conditions by themselves. By so doing, they must accomplish the tasks assigned by the party unconditionally.

In fulfilling their mission, functionaries can encounter difficulties and obstacles. In such cases, functionaries must not pause, but exert even greater efforts to overcome them.

Our party leads functionaries so that they may overcome difficulties and effect innovation in their work with confidence and optimism down the road of advance.

To return the deep trust of the party with success in practice, functionaries must carry on operations even more boldly in accomplishing their task.

To become active performers, functionaries must work among the masses. Functionaries who carry out their work in a revolutionary manner and

accomplish something, always mingle with the masses in whatever work they may conduct and mobilize them actively. Such functionaries, when a task is assigned, never look to above, but try to mobilize the wisdom of the masses with trust in them. They solve problems by giving priority to work with the people.

As did the anti-Japanese guerrillas, functionaries must go among the masses of production workers, dig out hidden resources with them, and discuss measures with them to solve pending problems. By so doing, they must actively mobilize the masses to implement party policy.

Production sites of plants and enterprises, fields of cooperative farms, construction sites, sites of nature-remaking battles, and pits of mines and collieries--these are places where party policy is directly implemented and indeed the stage of the struggle where our functionaries must devote themselves.

Functionaries' activities in practice are guaranteed by abilities and talents. With poor talents, it is impossible to swiftly realize the intent of the party and conduct work to implement party policy on one's own initiative.

One can see, feel, accept, and do work as much as he knows. The present reality, in which an all-out march is vigorously being stepped up to fulfill the new long-range plan, demands that the functionaries decisively enhance their talents.

Functionaries must further intensify study of party policy and exert efforts to broaden their knowledge of science, technology, and economic management. They must ceaselessly strengthen their command capabilities.

By so doing, they must become able functionaries who can plan and carry out work according to the political intent of the party under all circumstances.

Ideological senility is incompatible with the noble spirit of active performers. With strong desire and zeal and with firm fighting spirit, functionaries must devote themselves to carrying out their work and always aggressively advance at the front of the ranks.

By so doing, they must become active command staffers of the revolution who work with lofty political zeal and fighting spirit according to the demands of the seething reality in the era of the glorious Workers' Party in which revolutionary spirit is dominant and everything is bustling.

Making oneself an active performer in the rewarding struggle to implement party policy is precisely the most honorable task for our functionaries who are building communism under the leadership of the party.

By waging the practical struggle to implement party policy even more boldly, functionaries must brilliantly fulfill the great plan of the party and the leader and make ceaseless progress in socialist construction.

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CSO: 4110/181

LARGE POWER GENERATOR ASSEMBLED AT TAECHON

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Apr 87 p 11

[Article by An Si-ku'n: "Taechon No 2 Power Plant Construction Workers and Three Revolutions Team Members Assemble Large Generator"]

[Text] Construction workers and three revolutions team members of the First Hydro-Power Plant Construction Complex have attained the noteworthy accomplishment of completing assembly of a large power generator at the Taechon Power Plant.

Surging forward as one to mark this deeply meaningful year as the most brilliant year in the history of our fatherland, they achieved innovation in completing, in just 50 days, assembly of a generator that had been said would require half a year.

This is a labor gift of loyalty on the part of the working class and members of three revolutions teams of this locale, done felicitiously as part of the revolutionary celebration of the month of April.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Taechon Power Plant is the first power plant built under the plan to develop hydro-power resources, and is the largest hydro-power plant in our nation."

The Taechon Power Plant is yet another monumental creation of the era of the workers party, built under a new hydro-power development plan as part of the grand economic development strategy laid out by our party.

The Taechon Power Plant makes maximum effective use of water power resources by blocking the water courses of several branches flowing to the northern end of the fatherland and diverting them into a waterway that goes into the Taeryong River, which flows toward the west.

This is a most reasonable method of developing water power resources that makes it possible to rapidly increase electric power production by taking proper advantage of the natural and topographical features of our nation.

The flow of water was increased by incalculable amounts by consolidating several streams through diverting water that had flowed, with little value, to the northern end of our nation into waterways flowing in the opposite direction, making it possible to use it to drive generators to better meet the electric power needs of the people's economy, and then to use the water again for industry and irrigation. As a result, the problem of providing water for the more than 110,000 chongbo [1 chongbo = 2.45 acres] of reclaimed tidelands in North Pyongan Province that require irrigation has been completely solved, and a significant contribution has been made to increasing grain yields in the fields of Taechon, Unjon and Pakchon.

This assembly of a large power generator at the Taechon No 2 Power Plant is the pride of our people.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader and our party, our glorious working class has brilliantly produced a large power generator using our own strength, technology and materials.

This is a grand demonstration of just how much strength resides in the latent power of the self-sufficient people's economy that we have already established.

In wisely leading the construction of the Taechon Power Plant, our party took revolutionary steps in assuring that priority be given to providing the equipment and materials needed for the project in a timely manner, and in getting the entire party, the whole nation and all the people to vigorously support the building of the power plant.

The construction complex concentrated its efforts on assembling the power generator under conditions where, as the damming project rapidly advanced, hundreds of millions of tons of water backed up.

Functionaries of the complex explained and inculcated among the workers and technicians the importance and significance of quickly completing assembly of the turbine generator, while at the same time vigorously launching organizational and political work to accelerate and finish assembly of the equipment in advance of the April festivities. Guidance functionaries in particular went personally out to the swarming construction site to assume revolutionary combat control, with the result that the high sense of loyalty of workers and technicians produced proud fruits of labor.

The fervor of loyalty pervaded the work site, and a revolutionary spirit of completing the day's objective on that day, without fail, was demonstrated with vigor.

A single large generator is assembled with some 450,000 parts comprising more than 1,200 different components. In it there may be a single part weighing more than 470 tons, as well as one weighing no more than 20 grams.

Determined to complete assembly of the large power generator in just 50 days, and not 6 months, construction workers and members of three revolutions teams used multiple shifts and expanded construction methods to more than double their daily production objectives.

Given conditions where heavy components had to be assembled, workers and technicians produced and put into operation numerous jigs and winches, and also substantially increased speed of assembly by fabricating tools capable of maintaining a high degree of precision.

Our working class has brilliantly produced a large power generator.

The working class and members of three revolutions teams of factories and enterprises at various locations, including the Tasean Heavy Machinery Complex, the 5 October General Automation Plant and the 5 June Electric Motor Factory, did an outstanding job of providing equipment requiring a high degree of technology.

Having so brilliantly provided assembly of a large power generator, our heroic working class is exerting itself even more, possessed of a high sense of loyalty, to advance the work of assembling a continuing series of power generators.

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CSO: 4110/140

KCNA CITES DEVELOPMENT OF FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY

SK121517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—Ferrous metal industry is developing in Korea.

A capacity expansion project is making brisk headway at the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex, one of the nation's leading iron and steel producers. The complex plans to bring annual steel output to 5 million tons at least till 1993 by building more large blasting furnaces, large oxygen converters, sintering furnaces, etc.

The April 13 iron works has built many objects in recent years including assorted raw materials drying ground, charge-time dust absorption ground, dust coal shed and dressing ground, thus positively contributing to strengthening the chuche-oriented character of iron production.

All the production branches of metal industry were perfectly supplemented during the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

The processes of iron, steel and rolling were readjusted and reinforced with the numerical growth of large metallurgical equipment including large blasting furnaces, continuous sintering furnaces with a 3 million ton capacity and oxygen converters, and new metallurgical methods have been further perfected.

The production of goods of second-stage metal processing including zinc-plated, various kinds of wire ropes and seamless pipes is adequate enough to fully meet domestic needs.

The modernization level of ferrous metal industry has markedly risen.

Modern sciences and technologies have been introduced into production at the Hwanghae iron and steel complex to materialize semi-automation, automation, industrial television networks and remote control under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Korea's steel production grew 1,310 times in 1984 as against 1946.

Our self-sustaining, chuche-oriented ferrous metal industry creditably guarantees the attainment of the 10 million ton steel goal, one of the production goals of the Third Seven-Year Plan.

During the new long-term plan Korea plans to substantially boost steel production by turning into large and modern ones the metallurgical kilns of the Hwanghae iron and steel complex, Chollima steel complex, Songjin steel complex and other iron and steel works and further developing metallurgical methods relying on domestic raw materials.

The proportion of high-speed steel, stainless steel and other special and alloy steel will be raised mostly by use of various new alloy metal elements.

In order to increase steel production, large iron ore mines including the Musan mining complex will be reconstructed on an expansion basis, the Musan-Chongjin headings transport pipeline be extended further and more promising iron ore reserves be actively developed.

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CSO: 4100/236

CONSTRUCTION OF SUNCHON VINYLON PLANT BEING HASTENED

SK151535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)--The Suncheon vinylon complex, a gigantic chemical industrial base of the country, is taking shape at fast speed.

The builders have launched an all-out charge to complete by next year the construction of this complex of mammoth scale which will be a wealth of eternal value.

Really vast is the scale of the project. It consists of hundreds of industrial buildings. One building of the reeling shop, for example, is quadruple the size of the biggest general tractor plant of Korea.

The total amount of earth to be removed is 300 times that removed in the construction of the Grand People's Study House, the biggest building in Pyongyang.

Tens of thousands of units of equipment including a 100,000 kva transformers, large blowers, large compressors and large ventilators, will be installed there. This is eight times the total number of machine units installed at the third dressing plant of the Komdok General Mining Enterprise with a 10 million-ton capacity constructed in the early 1980s.

When it is completed, the complex will annually turn out 100,000 tons of vinylon fibre. If the same amount of cotton is to be produced, 166,000 or more hectares of arable land is required, which is an area covering ten large counties such as Mundok, Sukchon and Pyongwon counties, the nation's granaries.

The complex will also produce more than 800,000 tons of nitrogen fertiliser, which will greatly help towards the capture of a 15 million-ton goal on grain in the new long-term plan period.

Besides, it will produce hundreds of kinds of chemicals including upwards of 20,000 tons of synthetic resin.

It will produce electricity, too.

While hastening the construction of the complex the builders are accelerating the construction of service facilities in order to provide the best conveniences and living conditions to the workers and technicians who will operate the complex.

High-rise apartment houses for more than 6,000 families will be built along the Taedong River.

The builders are making energetic efforts to carry out the test operation of the equipment of nitrolime and carbide kiln systems and produce electricity at the thermal power plant within this month.

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CSO: 4100/236

BRIEFS

NEW EXCURSION BOAT LAUNCHED--Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)--The Sinuiju shipyard built another excursion boat "Sonyon" and launched it on the Amnok River. The boat with an accommodation capacity of more than 800 has several indoor and outdoor parlours, public service facilities, cultural amenities and a hall for art performance. The boat is operated by an electric automatic helm and other electric controls. Along with the excursion boats now on the Amnok River, the new one helps people in Sinuiju enjoy better a cultural life. Now the shipyard is vigorously striving to build different kinds of tip-boats, tugboats and barges needed for the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tide-land. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 13 Jun 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/236

CHON TU-HWAN DICTATORSHIP, NO TAE-U NOMINATION DENOUNCED

Commentator Denounces No Tae-u Nomination

SK170645 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Commentary by Station Commentator Cho Tong-il: "Unpardonable Act of Political Hooligans"]

[Text] Staging a so-called congress on the morning of 10 June, the DJP hooligans formally elected No Tae-u as the next puppet presidential candidate. This farce, stated in accordance with a prewritten script, was held amid a Class-A emergency alert posture throughout South Korea and tight repressive cordon in which some 43,000 policemen were mobilized.

The Reunification Democratic Party, the main opposition party in South Korea and a broad range of democratic forces from all walks of life, youths, and students planned a mass rally and rose in a struggle to protest the DJP Congress in which No Tae-u was nominated as the puppet presidential candidate.

Religious men, professors, writers, reporters, artists, doctors, and other people from all walks of life in South Korea strongly demanded the withdrawal of the 13 April important decision and constitutional revision favoring a direct election system in various manners such as issuing statements on the current situation.

However, the hooligans gathered by themselves and staged a farce of nominating a presidential candidate, running counter to the public sentiment of the absolute majority of the South Korean people after blockading the people's protest by means of force. This is an open challenge to the South Korean people's aspiration for democracy and an intolerable act of the self-righteous political hooligans.

The DJP hooligans propagandized as if the recent DJP Congress was the first step toward a peaceful transfer of government and democratic development. This is a deceitful propaganda which cannot convince anyone.

The farce of transferring power within the military fascist group through a puppet show of election after practically depriving the absolute majority of

the people of their franchise and amid suppression of the popular will by means of violence is not a peaceful transfer of government but another coup to usurp power through violence.

As long as the current military fascist system remains, democratic development will never be achieved even if another person takes over the presidency because this is nothing but an extension of the dictatorship.

As for No Tae-u, who was nominated as the presidential candidate by the DJP hooligans, he is a national traitor, a military hooligan, and a fascist murderer just as traitor Chon Tu-hwan. Viewing that he acted as a secret agent for the U.S. imperialists from his early years after being trained by them and murdered patriotic youths, students, and people and that he fully displayed his talent as a pro-U.S. stooge by rushing to the site of the U.S. imperialists' Vietnam war after graduating from the military academy as its 11th class, the rascal is exactly the same as traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Moreover, the rascal played an important and active role during the 12 December military coup in collusion with traitor Chon Tu-hwan. During the Kwangju massacre incident, he made the whole of Kwangju submerge in a sea of blood by handing down an order for murder to the rascals of the special airborne brigade as commander of the puppet Seoul garrison. It is a well known fact that No Tae-u has been standing at the van of implementing the military fascist dictatorship with his nature as a gangster and his machination and trickery while holding various key positions in the puppet government and in particular, after he became DJP chairman.

In a so-called speech of accepting his nomination at the DJP congress, the rascal raved about violent radical leftist ideology and so forth and babbled that he will make every effort to protect the ideal and system of so-called liberal democracy in a firm and unshaking posture and so forth. This is a declaration that he will mercilessly suppress the patriotic democratic forces in order to maintain the antinational and antidemocratic colonial fascist rule and is a pledge of a stooge that he will serve the U.S. imperialist masters by devoting everything.

It is no accident that the people call No Tae-u another Chon Tu-hwan or No Tu-hwan. The U.S. imperialists are attempting to settle the crisis in their colonial military fascist rule which is shaking in South Korea by bringing their old stooge to the front and to safely seize South Korea as their colony and a military base. However, this is a foolish act.

The regime which comes to office by trickery and violence, running counter to the people's will, is thoroughly illegal and will not have any legitimacy.

The people from all walks of life in South Korea expressed their firm will not tolerate the rascals' brigandish act to usurp power, by expelling the puppets' atrocious suppression and waging a mass struggle to oppose the farce of nominating the presidential candidate.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges continuously adhere to the maneuvers to extend the dictatorship, not seeing the public sentiment of the South Korean people, they will face a greater resistance of the people and will only bring about the result of expediting their own downfall.

Commentary on U.S. 'Manipulation'

SK171145 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Those Concerned Are Pretending That They Know Nothing,; They Are Patronizing and Supporting Someone"]

[Text] As has already been reported, on 10 June an antigovernment demonstration, the largest since the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime took office, was staged in South Korea, drawing the attention of the people of the world. The demonstrations and various types of protest activities, which were staged and carried out in 22 cities in South Korea, including Seoul, with the participation of hundreds of thousands of people from all walks of life, showed that the absolute majority of the South Korean people resolutely oppose and reject the maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring to prolong the dictatorial system.

Those who were perplexed more than anyone else, facing such a situation, were the South Korean military fascist elements and the U.S. imperialists, their masters. On 7 June, Oakley, spokesperson of the U.S. Department of State, said that she loathes violent street demonstrations, which have swept South Korea. She then babbled about dialogue and compromise. She said that the DJP nomination of No Tae-u as a successor to Chon Tu-hwan is totally the internal affairs of South Korea.

Although she boisterously pretended that she opposes violence in general from an objective viewpoint, she failed to conceal the fact that her true, hidden intention is to harbor enmity against the democratic forces, which rose in the demonstrations, and to patronize and support the fascist clique.

What was the cause of the great demonstration in South Korea on 10 June? What is the cause of the development of this demonstration to the state of violent confrontation? The responsibility for this totally rests with the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, which has been supported by the U.S. imperialists. Because the fascist clique has been engrossed in barbarous and murderous torture and because it has embarked on the road of coercively and self-righteously maneuvering to prolong its term of office, violating the will of the absolute majority of the people, off-stage forces and the people in South Korea planned a pan-national meeting to naturally protest these maneuvers. Because the fascist clique coercively tried to prevent the nonviolent, peaceful meeting which they intended to hold, violent incidents occurred everywhere.

Mobilizing more than 120,000 police, the fascist clique thickly encircled important spots, including meeting sites; indiscriminately fired tear gas canisters at empty-handed crowds, wounding many people; arrested more than

3,800 people a day; and placed some 700 off-stage figures under house arrest. The barbarous, tyrannical acts committed by the puppets were the culmination of a violent riot which lacked reason.

The acts of babbling about violence allegedly committed both by police forces and demonstrators and about the feeling of abhorrence by assessing on the same scale the assailants and the victims and violent hooligans and those who legally defended themselves, constitutes an act of degrading the patriotic students and democratic forces that acted righteously.

Oakley, spokesperson of the U.S. State Department, babbled about dialogue and compromise to patronize the maneuvers of the rabble of the DJP to prolong the dictatorial system and to preach something to the off-stage forces. Her description of the nomination of No Tae-u as a puppet presidential candidate as the internal affairs of South Korea is the act of pretending that she is innocent.

Even a child knows that the farce of nominating No Tae-u as presidential candidate as well as traitor Chon Tu-hwan's 13 April decision were according to the script written by the U.S. imperialists. No one will believe that the U.S. imperialists, who have exercised influence over everything in South Korea as colonial rulers, have not been involved in the work of replacing the boss of the puppets.

By helping such a military hooligan as No Tae-u, whom they have trained to be a stooge for more than 30 years, to sit in the position of boss of the fascists, the U.S. imperialists are trying to remedy the crisis of the shaking fascist colonial ruling system and to hold on to South Korea forever as a colony. Participation in the recent DJP congress by U.S. Ambassador Lilley, who came to South Korea as a colonial governor-general, was designed to supervise the staging of a drama in accordance with his script.

The U.S. imperialists' pretension by babbling about internal affairs is designed to avoid the arrow of hatred from the South Korean people by concealing their true colors as the ringleader of the manipulators. However, such a threadbare trick, which they have used on many occasions, will not work.

Having risen in mass demonstrations, the South Korean students and people have expressed feelings of curses and hatred against the U.S. imperialists for supporting the maneuvers of the fascist clique for its long term in office and its barbarous and tyrannical acts by shouting for banishing the U.S. imperialists, which have supported the dictatorial system, and for the withdrawal of the Yankees, by burning the Stars and Stripes, by scribbling anti-U.S. slogans on buses in cities, and by burning Reagan and the U.S. imperialists in effigy.

No matter what trick the U.S. imperialists may use, they will not be able to suppress the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle, which has increased in South Korea. Instead of resorting to a clumsy trick, the U.S. imperialists should stop maneuvers to prolong the dictatorial system--maneuvers that they have carried out by manipulating the puppets--and should withdraw from South Korea.

DFRF Director Urges Pan-national Struggle

SK150346 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Statement by Yu Ho-chun, director of Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee, issued on 14 June in Pyongyang--read by announcer]

[Text] Today the struggle by people from all walks of life to oppose and reject the Chon Tu-hwan clique's farce of nominating the presidential candidate is being waged continuously and vigorously in South Korea. I consider the courageous struggle carried out by the South Korean youths, students and people from all walks of life against the Chon Tu-hwan clique's brigandish act of usurping power to be an extremely righteous and patriotic act which should be actively supported and welcomed by all fellow countrymen.

On 10 June, the Chon Tu-hwan clique staged the so-called DJP congress amid the terrorism-stricken atmosphere created by mobilizing some 120,000 policemen and by ordering a Class-A emergency duty posture, running counter to the unanimous intention of the South Korean people, and carried out a farce of nominating No Tae-u as presidential candidate. This is a criminal maneuver designed to endlessly extend the current military fascist dictatorial power, is an illegal act which no one can recognize, and is another coup to usurp power. Thus, South Korean people from all walks of life are resolved not to tolerate the self-righteous tyranny of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique and have taken up the resistance struggle.

South Korean youths, students, and people from all walks of life decided to hold a pan-national rally on 10 June to demand the abolition of the decision to protect the current Constitution and constitutional revision favoring a direct election system and carried out large-scale gatherings, demonstrations, and sit-in's to reject the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique's maneuvers for long-term power. They fought bravely, destroying police stations and hurling stones at the puppet police.

The South Korean people's patriotic advance is an expression of their firm will to assure the achievement of the democratization of society by checking and frustrating the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique's maneuvers to extend the military fascist dictatorship.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan clique bloodily repressed the masses who were staging a peaceful demonstration by mobilizing heavily-armed police force and indiscriminately firing teargas. It perpetrated a barbarous act of arresting and imprisoning several thousand people. Recognizing that the South Korean military hooligans' cruel suppression of even the people's basic demand for democratic politics again showed that they are the vicious enemy of democracy and human rights, sternly denounce the rascals' crime as an act to be cursed forever.

The criminal act to extend the military fascist dictatorship by trampling underfoot the people's will has been perpetrated in South Korea entirely in

accordance with the script of the U.S. imperialists. The United States is pursuing a wicked intention of permanently seizing South Korea as its aggressive military base by having the fascist elements, who are loyal to it, stage a farce of transfer of power and by continuously extending the military fascist dictatorship. As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their filthy puppets, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique, remain, the South Korean people will never be able to achieve democratic politics nor will they be able to avoid the pains which will grow more cruel with each passing day.

I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to people from all parties, all factions, and all walks of life in South Korea to more carry out powerfully the pan-national struggle in firm unity and transcending all their doctrines and assertions to crush the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique's maneuvers to extend the military fascist dictatorship which are being waged at the instigation of the United States.

14 June 1987, Pyongyang

'Repressive Crackdown' in South Denounced

SK180704 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-il: "Fascist Frenzy Aimed at Obliterating the Democratic Forces"]

[Text] Frightened by the fierce anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the South Korean people, youths, and students, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is conducting an unprecedented crackdown and repression. According to a report, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique conspired to cruelly suppress the advance of youths, students, and opposition forces after holding a so-called party-government consultative meeting.

While, the fascist leaders of the puppet administration, including the puppet acting prime minister, boisterously carried out such commotions as holding conferences to deal with the prevailing situation, hearing a report on measures to check the demonstrations by visiting the puppet Seoul municipal police bureau, and so forth.

While staging such commotions, the rascals arrested some 3,110 people who participated in demonstrations from 12 to 13 June and detained more than 100 of them. They also arrested and imprisoned a large number of people, including the vice president of the Reunification Democratic Party, on charges of involvement in the 10 June pan-national rally.

The puppet clique perpetrated a repressive crackdown by branding the struggle of youths, students, and people as a violent act causing disorder. This is an intolerable crime against the South Korean people, who are calling for independence and democracy, and clearly shows how frantically the rascals are running amok to repress and obliterate the democratic forces.

As has been reported, several hundred patriotic students have been staging a sit-in struggle at the Myongdong Cathedral for over 6 days, and college students and citizens are waging solidarity struggles, shouting anti-U.S. and antigovernment slogans, including rallies and demonstrations in Seoul and many other places. This does not constitute any crime, and should not be the target of suppression.

It is well known that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique bestially checked the pan-national rally held on 10 June to denounce the maneuvers to extend dictatorial power and the torture-murder atrocity by mobilizing some 120,000 policemen. The puppet clique mercilessly repressed with guns and bayonets even the demonstrations of people calling for democratization. How can the youths and students who love democracy and justice merely remain as onlookers?

Those who perpetrated violent acts and who should be judged by the people are none other than the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique, which suppressed the peaceful rallies and demonstrations with teargas and clubs, placed the whole of South Korea under a Class-A alert posture, and imprisoned numerous students and people.

Despite this, the puppet clique repressed the just struggle of patriotic students, branding it as violent act. This is an intolerable crime similar to the act of thief calling "sup thief!" The puppets' remarks about violent acts and so forth are nothing but a sophism designed to justify their barbarous repressive maneuvers and an excuse for more cruelly suppressing the democratic forces.

The puppet clique cannot use anything to legalize its maneuvers to repress the democratic forces under the U.S. imperialists' patronage, nor can it conceal its nature as a vicious strangler of democracy and a peerless fascist tyrant. The barbarous repressive atrocity of the fascist clique shows that the rascals are not hesitant to perpetrate a second Kwangju incident.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique said that in the event that the students' street demonstrations are expanded and the police alone cannot control the situation, the possibility of mobilizing other means is not excluded. This clearly reveals its intention to unhesitatingly carry out cruel massacre act by declaring emergency martial law.

However, suppression is not almighty. The South Korean people who have been suppressed under the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique for more than 40 years know very well that the independence and democracy of society cannot be achieved without struggle. They have risen in the antifascist struggle for democracy with the firm determination not to tolerate the extension of the fascist dictatorship any longer even if they die while waging their struggle.

The South Korean youths, students, and people will not yield to any violence until their demands are met and will continue fighting by more highly upholding the banner of the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle. The fascist clique should immediately stop its repressive maneuvers against the patriotic

democratic forces, correctly looking at the trend of the times, and should immediately step down from power in accordance with the unanimous demand of the people.

Kim Pong-chu Speaks at Pyongyang Rally

SK190449 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Speech by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the DFRF and chairman of the CPTUK Central Committee, at a Pyongyang city mass rally held at the Central Workers' Hall on the afternoon of 13 June to condemn the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to prolong the colonial and military fascist dictatorship in South Korea--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, we have gathered here today because we cannot repress our seething indignation over the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, which is brutally suppressing the South Korean people while viciously perpetrating criminal maneuvers to prolong the colonial and military fascist dictatorship despite unanimous opposition and rejection by the people of all strata and democratic forces.

As has already been reported, on 10 June, amid a war-like atmosphere of repression in which more than 120,000 police were mobilized with the issuance of the Class-A emergency alert order, the Chon Tu-hwan ring held the so-called RJP convention. At the convention, the Chon Tu-hwan ring not only staged the political farce of persistently nominating No Tie-u, a military gangster, to be a presidential candidate, but also perpetrated the fascist frenzy of sanguinarily suppressing the people of all strata, including youths and students, who rose up that day throughout South Korea to oppose the convention and call for abolition of the decision to protect the current constitution and for democratic politics.

That day, in Seoul alone, the fascist clique arrested and detained youths, students, democratic personages, men of the culture, men of the press, and numerous people of all strata--totalling more than 48,000--and wounded numerous others. Thus, the fascist clique perpetrated an atrocity that incurs the wrath of heaven and man. Earlier, on 9 June, the fascist clique also perpetrated raids on schools and dwellings and kicked off the wholesale suppression atrocity of arresting more than 3,000 people.

Even at this moment, in South Korea, which is a land of darkness, numerous innocent people are being arrested, detained, tried, and murdered by the brutal military fascist ring.

The fascist frenzy, being perpetrated in South Korea vividly shows how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which displayed its evil reputation in the Kwangju genocide 7 years ago, is running wild to obliterate the democratic forces in South Korea again.

In the name of all of the Korean people, I sternly condemn the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring's farce of nominating a presidential candidate and its repression atrocity on 10 June, branding them a most vicious challenge to people of all strata and the democratic forces calling for a constitutional revision to favor a direct presidential election system and democratic politics in South Korea and a most brazen-faced theft of political power. [Shouts of slogans]

The struggle of the South Korean people of all strata against the military fascist dictatorship and for democratic politics through constitutional revision favoring a direct presidential election system has today become irresistible.

As everyone knows, the South Korean people have experienced miserable suffering and misfortune for the past 40 years under the colonial and fascist rule unprecedented in the world, with primary freedoms and democracy being completely trampled underfoot. They experienced the dictatorship of the Syngman Rhee regime. They experienced suffocating suffering under Pak Chong-hui's Yusin dictatorship. They have also experienced the brutal tyranny of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

The South Korean people, under the fascist rule, which has become more brutal with each passing day, have never enjoyed, even once, their political freedom and rights. They have undergone only the unbearable disaster of falling victim to the fascist dictatorship.

This is why the South Korean people have staged peaceful rallies and demonstrations, triggered mass uprisings, shed blood, and sacrificed precious lives so many times in the past to regain their divested democratic freedom and trampled independence rights. However, on every occasion, the South Korean people were brutally suppressed by the bayonets of the fascist elements and their fruition of struggle was taken away by new dictators.

The fruit of the popular uprising on 19 April 1960 staged to call for new politics and new life under dark medieval rule was divested by the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique which triggered the 16 May military coup d'etat. Following the disgraceful ruin of the Yusin dictator, who was unprecedentedly brutal, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a most vicious military gangster, seized power and perpetrated even the great genocide of submerging Kwangju into a sea of blood. This is why today, when the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has been compelled to step down from power by their heroic resistance, the South Korean people have sternly risen up with firm determination to not allow the fascist dictatorship to be prolonged any longer and are continuously waging the bloody struggle for constitutional revision favoring a direct election system and for democratic politics. [applause]

How resolute and strong is the South Korean people's demand for constitutional revision favoring a direct election system and for democratic politics is vividly shown by the fact that, using the pan-national rally held on 10 June to condemn the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring's maneuvers for long-term office as

an occasion, masses of more than 500,000 even amid a war-like atmosphere in which riot police forces arrested and detained demonstrators while firing tear gas and wielding bayonets, sternly rose up on 10 June in Seoul and other cities and staged not only peaceful rallies and demonstrations, chanting slogans calling for the withdrawal of the military dictatorial regime, but also resolute resistance against the puppets, hurling stones at them.

This is not only an inevitable result based on the bitter experiences that the South Korean people have undergone through 40 years of fascist dictators, but also an expression of the South Korean people's indomitable will to no longer allow the military fascist dictatorship.

The South Korean people's struggle for democracy and freedom is only too righteous. It is an exercise of their sacred rights that cannot be blocked by anyone. It is also a just act that should deserve absolute welcome at home and abroad.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is not only trampling underfoot the South Korean people's demands for democracy and freedom with bayonets, but has also nominated such a military gangster as No Tae-u to be a presidential candidate in a bid to prolong the military fascist dictatorship. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is indeed a group of fascist fanatics who are unprecedented around the world.

In fact, today, as the 20th Century comes to a close, there is no such place as South Korea elsewhere in the world where military forces and suppressive forces such as intelligence agents and special intelligence agents are so densely deployed and where the brutal fascist dictatorship of suppressing the people's demands for constitutional revision favoring a direct election system with bayonets is rampant.

The murderous gangsters, who yesterday blocked democratic development with the great genocide in Kwang's, which outraged the people of the world, are today not only arresting, detaining, and murdering by torture numerous patriotic youths, students, and people, but also wantonly killing people in broad daylight by firing teargas at the sites of demonstrations. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is indeed a barbarous human butcher.

The South Korean fascist ring, which has lost human reason, this time has held a so-called DJF convention while threatening with bayonets people who call for constitutional revision favoring a direct election system and, there, conducted the farce of nominating No Tae-u to be a presidential candidate. And yet, the puppets uttered the sophistry that this is not only democratic politics, but also for a peaceful transfer of government. This is brazen-faced balderdash that can be uttered only by military gangsters frantic to prolong the fascist dictatorship and familiar with fraud, swindles, and trickery.

A ruler is selected and decided on by the masses of people. For a dictator to transfer power to another dictator cannot be accepted.

The South Korean puppets' farce of nominating a presidential candidate is fascist tyranny that thoroughly runs counter to the will of the masses of the people. It is also an illegal act acceptable to no one.

If they are truly interested in democratic politics and if they intend to peacefully transfer power, why are they afraid of the people's desire to revise the constitution to favor a direct presidential election system? Was it necessary for them to stage the farce of nominating their presidential candidate by threatening the people with bayonets?

Democratic politics, as they refer to it, implies the prolongation of fascist and military dictatorial system, and the transfer of power is only the replacement of one fascist dictator with another. Without ending the present fascist and military dictatorial system in South Korea, the replacement of the Chun Yu-hwan regime with the No Tae-u regime will bring about no change, except the name of the dictator. Just as the Syngman Rhee dictatorial system was replaced by traitor Pak Chung-hoi's Yusin dictatorial system, which was much more atrocious than its predecessor, and just as the Yusin dictatorial system was changed into the Chun Yu-hwan fascist and military dictatorial system, the fascist and military dictatorial system will become much more ferocious, and the people's status will become much more miserable.

It is the U.S. imperialists who have hatched a vicious plot in South Korea to help No Tae-u, boss of military hooligans who resembles traitor Chun Yu-hwan, ascend to the position of president. With the criminal aim of continuously holding on to South Korea as a colonial military base according to their aggressive Asian policy, the U.S. imperialists are trying to remedy the crisis of colonial rule by prolonging the fascist and military dictatorial system by having such a faithful servant as No Tae-u, whom they have long trained as a new stooge, sit in the seat of power. Just as a jackal does not want to let go of a delicious lump of fat once it bites into it, the U.S. imperialists desire to hold on to South Korea forever.

It is the hackneyed way of the U.S. imperialists to replace their stooges whenever their colonial rule faces crises and to maintain colonial rule by manipulating new stooges.

By staging another farce of replacing their stooge in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are trying to remedy the situation and continue colonial rule.

If the fascist and military dictatorial system is prolonged in South Korea due to such criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, the struggle of the people, who have lost their sovereignty, will become miserable, and a greater obstacle will be laid before the future path of the fatherland's reunification. Because of this, the South Korean people and students have strongly waged the antigovernment struggle, shouting for the overthrow of the military dictatorial system. At the same time, they have vigorously waged the anti-U.S. struggle, chanting slogans calling for the banishment of the U.S. imperialists for supporting the dictatorial system and burning the Stars and Stripes and Pentagon in effigy.

Such a struggle of the South Korean people and students is a righteous struggle to achieve the independence and democratization of South Korean society and a patriotic struggle for the future of the country and the people.

Availing myself of this occasion and conveying feelings of warm love for fellow countrymen cherished by all the people of the northern half of the Republic, I extend positive support and encouragement to the South Korean people from all walks of life who are resolutely struggling against the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring to prolong the fascist and military dictatorial system. [applause]

The current situation in South Korea urgently demands that the South Korean people and students much more vigorously wage the anti-U.S. and antifascist nation-saving struggle. The South Korean people from all walks of life should much more vigorously wage the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, upholding higher the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification, which they have already held.

The South Korean people should continuously and vigorously struggle to put an end to the military fascist dictatorship. The problem as to whether the military fascist rule in South Korea is continuously allowed or is checked and frustrated is very important and related to not only political development, but also to the interests of the nation.

As long as the military fascist dictatorship continues in South Korea, not only democratization of South Korean society, but also the destiny of the nation itself cannot be contemplated. Therefore, the South Korean people should not have any delusions about the military fascist dictatorship.

The South Korean people should continuously and vigorously stage the just and patriotic struggle to put an end to fascist rule and achieve democratic politics. [applause]

To achieve democratic politics in South Korea, independence against the United States should be realized. The South Korean people of all strata should make U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and put an end to the U.S. colonial rule there by vigorously staging the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

Today as the U.S. imperialists and their stooges tenaciously scheme to prolong the military fascist rule in South Korea, all political parties, political factions, and people of all strata in South Korea can win victory only when they firmly unite and vigorously struggle against the enemies.

Workers, farmers, youths, students, intellectuals, democratic personages, religious personages, and other people of all strata in South Korea should more firmly unite under the banner of national salvation and continuously and resolutely struggle to put an end to military fascist rule and to achieve democratic politics. [applause]

With no suppression, appeasement, or deception can the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique frighten and deceive the South Korean people, who have risen in resistance with firm faith in the justness of their cause, and block their struggle. The more the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique intensify the suppression of the South Korean people's just struggle, the more they accelerate expediting their own disgraceful ruin.

The U.S. imperialists should not abet any more the maneuvers for long-term office of the South Korean military fascist clique, which has already been rejected by the people. They should immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons, before they are expelled by the people's resistance.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring should not continue maneuvers for long-term office and the frantic suppression of the people while running counter to the will of the people, but should look straight at reality and act discreetly. At the same time, it should unconditionally and immediately release illegally arrested and detained youths, students, and personages of all strata and step down from power without delay as called for by the people.

Comrades, today we are faced with the honorable task of expediting the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with a warm heart, actively supporting and encouraging the South Korean people's struggle for national salvation.

Holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the tested leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, we should expedite the cause of modelling the entire society after the chuche idea by vigorously accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

All working people should further expendite the complete victory of socialism by brilliantly fulfilling this year's task of the Third 7-Year Plan upholding the grand program of socialist construction unfolded by the great leader.

Today, as the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are frantically running wild to prolong the military fascist dictatorship, perpetuate national division, and provoke a new war, we should enhance revolutionary awareness and work and live in a strained and mobilized posture and in a revolutionary manner.

There are only victory and glory in the future for our people who are vigorously struggling for the complete victory of socialism and the country's reunification, upholding the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Let us more vigorously struggle to complete the cause of chuche along the road of revolution indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party. [applause, shouts of slogans]

Daily on People's Will

SK190128 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 16 Jun 87

[NODONG SINMUN 17 June commentary: "What Did the 10 June Incident Show?"]

[Text] Using June 10, when the Chon Tu-hwan ring nominated traitor No Tae-u to be presidential candidate for the next term as the momentum, the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle has been further intensified. On 10 June, 500,000 people from all walks of life rose in 22 cities in South Korea and struggled courageously amid slogans calling for the withdrawal of the decision to protect the constitution, for the overthrow of the dictatorial system, and for the banishment of the U.S. imperialists. The struggle has been waged fiercely every day since.

The struggle in the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul, which continued for 6 days, was particularly fierce. Students struggled against the barbarous tyrannical measures taken by heavily armed fascist police forces by building barricades and by throwing Molotov cocktails and rocks. Citizens supplied food to the fighting students day and night, and tens of thousands of citizens supported, encouraged, and joined the students' struggle.

The U.S. daily THE NEW YORK TIMES described the 10 June struggle as the most fierce and persistent street demonstration since the inauguration of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime.

By resolutely struggling in defiance of the bestial tyrannical measures, the South Korean students and people have displayed their will to not tolerate the usurpation of power by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, to overthrow the fascist colonial ruling system through a pan-national struggle, and to build an independent, democratic, and reunified new world. Through the course of struggle, they have come to further solidify their faith in victory that if they struggle in firm unison under the banner of patriotism, they can readily smash any citadel of aggression and dictatorship.

It is the very natural act of claiming rights for the South Korean people, who have lived as fascist and colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets for more than 40 years, to demand the withdrawal of the decision to protect the Constitution, the overthrow of the dictatorial system, and the realization of a democratic constitution. Nevertheless, by turning all of South Korea into a panic-ridden state under an emergency class A order and by mobilizing more than 120,000 police and even a puppet special task force, the villainous fascist ring has committed the bloodthirsty and barbarous acts of blocking the people's righteous advance movement with bayonets and of arresting more than 7,000 people.

By rejecting with bayonets the people's demand to revise the constitution to favor a direct presidential election system and by committing the piratic act of usurping power, which no one will recognize and is illegal, anti-democratic, and treacherous, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring has much more

glaringly showed that they are a group of murderous fascist devils and traitors who will not hesitate to submerge all of South Korea in a sea of blood to fulfill their wild desire for power.

Using the recent incident as the momentum, the U.S. imperialists' fascist and military colonial rule has been much more irrevocably driven into a corner. To prove this, a Japanese daily has stated that the Chon Tu-hwan regime faces the greatest trial since its inauguration. In an attempt to hold on to South Korea as a lump of fat, the United States has been busy desperately trying to settle the situation, only finding itself in a dilemma.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has spread a paradoxical theory, saying that the responsibility for the 10 June incident rests with someone else, including the opposition party and off-stage forces. However, the responsibility rests with the ring, which ignored the people's demand to revise the Constitution to favor a direct presidential election system by announcing the important 13 April decision, which carried out a unilateral political schedule by nominating its presidential candidate, and which prevented the peaceful 10 June pan-national meeting with bayonets.

It is the fascist dictators' bad habit to cause an incident and then shift responsibility for it onto others.

It is the United States that manipulated the 10 June incident. Having blocked the road of democratic development by manipulating pro-U.S. military hooligans whenever a crisis in colonial rule became serious in South Korea, thus maintaining the felonious military dictatorial system, the U.S. imperialists have had the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring stage the farce of replacing the regime by giving a script to their executors in a hackneyed manner. It is also the U.S. imperialists who have instigated those concerned to barbarously commit violence against empty-handed peaceful demonstrators.

The farce arbitrarily staged by a group of hooligans from the DJP to nominate their presidential candidate by ignoring the people's aspirations and demands in South Korea and by resorting to government authority and violence, is a substantial political coup and unprecedented fascist violence. It is naturally invalid.

The masters of history are the masses of the people. It is the masses of the people who realize the development of history. The South Korean people do not recognize or tolerate the illegal and politically villainous act committed by the dictators.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring should step down from the seat of power, taking responsibility for committing antidemocratic and antinational crimes, such as submerging Kwangju in a sea of blood; turning South Korea into a living hell at the end of the 20th century, plagued by the rule of torture and prison as we see today; opposing peace and reunification; and selling half of the national territory to its U.S. masters. It should immediately release illegally detained students, people, and figures from all walks of life.

As fellow countrymen, we have the right to say: The U.S. imperialists should stop the rash acts of patronizing the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring and instigating it to prolong the dictatorial system. They should also take the hands of domination and interference off South Korea and withdraw. Amid acute confrontation to determine whether we can achieve democracy or see the prolongation of the military dictatorial system, the South Korean people will much more tenaciously struggle without the slightest concession and hesitation until the day when they overthrow the dictatorial system and achieve democracy.

Commentator on People's Protest in South

SK190057 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "The People's Aspirations Cannot Be Blocked"]

[Text] Despite the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's savage fascist suppression, South Korean students staged a sit-in at the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul from 10 to 15 June and waged a fierce demonstration struggle for 6 days.

Chanting such slogans as "Overthrow the military dictatorship," and "Expel the Americans," they waged a stubborn sit-in struggle day and night, confronting the puppet police with the support and encouragement of the people of all walks of life. On 15 June, a Seoul crowd of approximately 10,000 people went to the Myongdong Cathedral in support of these students and joined the students' antigovernment protest.

According to data released by the puppets, about 62,000 students from 45 universities waged rallies and demonstrations on 15 June in South Korea. This is said to be the largest in scale demonstration so far this year. This mass advance of the students and people of all strata, which has been carried on vigorously in South Korea in the wake of the 10 June pan-national rally to oppose the prolonging of the dictatorship and torture barbarity, is the manifestation of the firm will of the South Korean people to not tolerate the military fascist dictatorship any longer, and it is a very just struggle.

If the unilateral political timetable declared by the puppets based on a scenario written by the U.S. imperialists are forcibly implemented, no change at all will come about in South Korea except for the transfer of power from Chon Tu-hwan to No Tae-u, both of whom are military hooligans. As the Syngman Rhee dictatorship was replaced by the more vicious Yusin dictatorship of traitor Pak Chong-hui and the Yusin dictatorship was replaced by the more ruthless Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship, the military fascist rule will be intensified, and the people will be subjected to greater misfortune and pain.

As they are well aware, the South Korean people have risen up resolutely in the struggle with firm determination to not tolerate prolonging the military fascist dictatorship any longer.

Faced with the daring resistance of the South Korean students and people, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is now cornered in a dead-end scrape. Even the papers of capitalist countries indicate that the most violent and stubborn street demonstrations since Chon Tu-hwan seized power are being staged in South Korea, and observed that the Chon Tu-hwan regime now faces the greatest period of trial since it was launched. This is far from an accidental coincidence.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is now engaged in last-ditch maneuvers that combine suppression, appeasement, and deception in an attempt to find a way out of their power crisis.

In the face of the explosive resistance of the people, the fascist clique was compelled to withdraw the suppressive puppet forces it had dispatched around Myongdong Cathedral. They then made a fuss that they would not press any criminal charges on the demonstrators, pretending that they are making some concession. However, as a wolf can never become a sheep no matter how hard it may try, there is a terrible wicked scheme behind the appeasement gesture shown by the fascist clique. This was hinted at by the South Korean papers when they stated that if sit-ins and demonstrations do not pacify, the dissolution of political parties and an exercising of the right to take an emergency step can be considered.

No one will believe such appeasing remarks made by the violence fanatic and devilish fascist murderers who have arrested and detained no less than 5,700 persons as of 15 June in the process of suppressing the South Korean people's struggle that has continued from the 10 June pan-national rally.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is now running wild, blood-thirsty to realize its criminal long-term plot even if it means immersing all of South Korea in a sea of blood in the manner of snatching power by committing mass manslaughter in Kwangju.

However, the wielding of guns and bayonets, appeasement, and deception will not be able to block the ardent aspirations of the South Korean people for independence, democracy, and reunification. As nothing in the world done against reason will end in success, all maneuvers that run counter to the people's aspirations and attempt to reverse the trend of history will be ruined. The fate that awaits the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is the same tragic ruin their predecessors had to face.

Extended Rule in South Denounced

SK150640 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Excerpts] A Pyongyang mass rally to denounce the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique to extend the colonial military fascist rule in South Korea was held on the afternoon of 13 June at the Central Workers Hall.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council who is also deputy chairman of the CPRF; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Choe Tok-sin, vice chairman of the CPRF; Yom Tae-chun and Chong Tu-hwan, members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the DFRF; Kim Yong-chun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Democratic Party; responsible functionaries of worker's organizations; deans of colleges and Yi Tok-yop, vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee attended the rally together with workers from all walks of life, and youths and students of the city.

CPRF Secretariat Director's Statement

SK130505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)--Chon Kum-chol, director of the secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, on June 11 published a press statement denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan group which staged the burlesque of confirming No Tae-u as "presidential candidate" after issuing an "A-class emergency alert order."

Branding this drama as a grave challenge to the South Korean people who demand a constitutional amendment allowing a direct election and democratic politics and another political coup for extending the present military fascist dictatorship at any cost, he said:

The drama of nominating a candidate staged by the "Democratic Justice Party" group was, needless to say, manipulated by the U.S. imperialists behind the scene. It is the United States which raised No Tae-u as a pro-American stooge and it is again the United States which made the fascist clique throw so strict a police cordon on June 10 and brutally suppress the people's struggle by fascist violence never known in history.

The U.S. imperialists should give up the anachronistic dream of propping up their crumbling colonial fascist rule by such military gangsters as Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u and get out of South Korea at an early date with their troops and nuclear weapons.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique should stop committing treacheries to be cursed down through generations as despicable lackeys of their U.S. imperialist master, unconditionally and immediately release the guiltless students and patriotic people thrown behind bars, and step down from power without delay.

KCNA Likens No Tae-u to Chon Tu-hwan

SK151033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets have nominated No Tae-u as a "candidate for the president" for the next term and are now loudly advertising this as a "big political development".

The puppets' nomination of No Tae-u as "presidential candidate" is aimed to prolong the military fascist dictatorship of the "Democratic Justice Party".

No Tae-u, like the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, is a fascist murderer who has stained his whole body with blood of fellow countrymen. He was born into the family of a pro-Japanese traitor and lived in pleasure and luxury. His father was a secret agent of the Japanese imperialist police and informed them against many anti-Japanese patriots before the country's liberation.

He entered the gendarme school in his teen age and has been engaged in man-hunt for over 30 years. [sentence as received] After he took off his military uniform, he worked as "home minister" and then representative member of the "Democratic Justice Party", playing the first fiddle in enforcing the military fascist dictatorship.

As he was born of a pro-Japanese traitor's family, he was picked up as a pro-U.S. lackey already in his teens. The U.S. imperialists took him to the United States and gave him special education to train him to be their secret agent.

No Tae-u won the favour of his masters by turning to them all elements threatening the colonial rule of the United States.

When the heroic April 19 popular uprising broke out in 1960, he informed against students who rose in the struggle to have them arrested and spied on the movement in the puppet army. When Pak Chung-hui the puppet staged the May 16 military coup d'etat in 1960, he became chairman of an "alumni society" organised with the post-11th graduates of the puppet military academy and informed against many of his colleagues to get rid of them.

During the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Southeast Asia No Tae-u engrossed in man-slaughter participated in the war leading the "Maengho (Ferocious Tiger) Unit" of the South Korean puppet army and staged murderous operations for more than 100 times to win ill fame by slaughtering a large number of guiltless people there.

No Tae-u who has taken man-slaughter as his life work and a means of existence for his master U.S. imperialism, was promoted to regimental commander, commander of the paratroopers brigade, deputy assistant operation chief of the "presidential guards" and divisional commander of the puppet army.

Little wonder the South Korean people denounce No Tae-u, calling him "another Chon Tu-hwan".

Pyongyang Students Denounce Nomination

SK160535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)--A meeting of students in Pyongyang was held on June 15 to denounce the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet

clique for scheming to prolong the colonial military fascist dictatorship in South Korea.

Speaking at the meeting, Hyon Sok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, bitterly denounced in the name of the entire students in the northern half of Korea the Chon Tu-hwan group for having staged on June 10 the political drama of confirming the nomination of No Tae-u as "presidential candidate" in disregard of the opposition and rejection of people at home and abroad and for suppressing in a bloody way South Korean students and people who have stood up against it.

He stressed: A "democratic government" ballyhooed by the military hooligans, while staging a burlesque, brandishing bayonets, to confirm the nomination of "presidential candidate" is precisely the prolongation of the military fascist dictatorship and their "transfer of government" is nothing but the change of fascist dictator.

The very one seeking to prolong the fascist dictatorial system in South Korea is none other than the U.S. imperialists.

Noting that the liquidation of the military fascist rule in South Korea was an important matter related to the rise or fall of the nation, he called upon the South Korean students to maintain their firm stand without the slightest concession or hesitation against military fascist dictatorship, unite their ranks more firmly, pool strength with people of various strata and persistently and vigorously wage their just patriotic struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

He urged the U.S. imperialists to stop encouraging the puppets' scheme for long-term office, immediately withdraw from South Korea and demanded the present military fascist group to step down without delay, as demanded by the students and people.

Students took the floor at the meeting.

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CSO: 4100/235

NODONG SINMUN ON CONCLUSION OF NONALIGNED MEETING

SK170328 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 14 Jun 87

[NODONG SINMUN 15 June editorial: "An Important Turning Point in Expanding and Developing South-South Cooperation"]

[Text] On 13 June the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Countries on South-South Cooperation, which had opened in Pyongyang on 9 June amid the great attention and expectations of the progressive people of the world, including the peoples of the nonaligned and developing countries, closed after successfully discussing the items on the agenda.

The successes and experiences attained in the field of South-South cooperation over the past period were analyzed and assessed, and measures and ways for more broadly and vitally developing South-South cooperation were sincerely discussed at the conference in which approximately 100 delegations and delegates from member countries of the Nonaligned Movement, many foreign countries, liberation movement organizations, and international organizations participated.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song attended the conference and delivered a historic speech entitled "Let Us Expand and Develop South-South Cooperation." In his speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated important problems rising in expanding and developing South-South cooperation and ways for solving them on the basis of his scientific analysis of the present status of South-South cooperation.

The participants in the conference have expressed their ardent support and sympathy with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's speech, praising it as a leading guideline for South-South cooperation and as a speech with the most realistic significance in developing the Nonaligned Movement. Amid an thunderous applause, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's speech entitled "Let Us Expand and Develop South-South Cooperation" was adopted as an official document of the conference.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received delegations from many countries and gave them important teachings to expand and develop South-South cooperation. The Pyongyang declaration and action plan on South-South cooperation was adopted at the conference.

The Pyongyang extraordinary ministerial conference--the first significant international meeting to exclusively discuss the question of South-South cooperation in history of the Nonaligned Movement--marked an important occasion to expand and develop South-South cooperation, to establish new fair international economic relations, and to enhance friendship and unity among the nonaligned countries, and exerted an encouraging influence over the struggle of the world's progressive people to defend justice and peace and realize the independence of the entire world. Also, the conference greatly contributed to developing friendly relations between our people and the peoples of the nonaligned countries. Our people are ardently celebrating the success of the conference, rejoicing very much over the fact that the extraordinary ministerial conference has attained fine achievements in conformity with the expectations of the peoples of the nonaligned and developing countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: South-South cooperation is lofty work for the developing countries to achieve economic self-reliance through mutual economic and technological cooperation and mutual accommodation. Also, it is a new international economic relationship based on the common aspirations and interests of these countries.

South-south cooperation is a new form of international economic relations conforming to the demands of the present times and the aspirations of the people. South-south cooperation is, in essence, an international movement of the peoples of the developing countries, who have achieved national independence and are advancing toward the road of the construction of a new society, to attain economic emancipation and realize sovereignty. Unless they develop South-South cooperation, the developing countries cannot extricate themselves from the external relations of economic subjugation and dependence nor can they successfully build self-reliant national economies.

The participants in the extraordinary ministerial conference unanimously acknowledged the pressing need for further expanding and developing South-South cooperation and stressed in unison that an impetus should be given to South-South cooperation.

South-south cooperation is a firm guarantee for the developing countries to extricate themselves from relations of economic subjugation and dependence and to successfully build self-reliant national economies.

Because of the commonality of their positions and aspirations, the developing countries' have identical interests in South-South cooperation. Also, they possess enormous human and national resources and mutually exchangeable good experiences and technologies. At a series of international conferences, policy guidelines for economic cooperation among the developing countries have been provided and concrete action programs have been adopted. In addition, plans for cooperation in many fields have been pushed ahead.

Whether South-South cooperation is successfully realized depends on how the nonaligned and developing countries use all conditions and potentials and on

how they pool their efforts. Very desirably, a high zeal of the peoples of the nonaligned and developing countries for comprehensively expanding and developing South-South cooperation in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation was expressed at the conference. The spirit of unity and cooperation, which was fully displayed at the conference, will promise the bright future of South-South cooperation.

As unanimously stressed at the conference, the strict adherence of the non-aligned countries to the principles of collective self-reliance, perfect equality, and reciprocity on the basis of maintaining independence is an important guarantee for comprehensively expanding and developing South-South cooperation. Collective self-reliance is a common ideology and fighting principle of the peoples of the nonaligned countries to pioneer their destinies with their own strength through unity and cooperation. Realizing cooperation and exchanges on the principle of perfect equality and reciprocity is an important feature of South-South cooperation. Only when they adhere to the principle of collective self-reliance can the nonaligned countries correctly develop South-South cooperation in the spirit of independence and solidarity. Only when they maintain the principle of perfect equality and reciprocity can they realize economic and technological cooperation and exchanges through which they can genuinely help each other and promote mutual benefits.

The sincere discussion of matters concerning the realization of South-South cooperation first in the realistically urgent and feasible fields and the exploration of ways for realizing it were another success attained at the conference.

By representing the aspirations of the peoples of the nonaligned and developing countries, the Pyongyang declaration and action plan on South-South cooperation reflect action programs and plans to enhance cooperation among the developing countries in the fields of trade, finance, technology, industry, and agriculture, and other fields with a view to promoting collective self-reliance and to achieving socio-economic development on the basis of justice and social equality. What is important in correctly realizing South-South cooperation in the trade, financial, and monetary fields is for the developing countries to actively expand various forms of trade, including bartering, in the conformity with mutual interests on the principle of mutual accommodation, to undertake collaboration and joint ventures, and to render substantial help to each other by offering low- or no- interest loans.

When the developing countries actively develop South-South cooperation in the agricultural field and realize technological cooperation in various ways by exchanging technological personnel, experts, and technological documents in the genuine and lofty spirit of cooperation, they will be able to achieve self-sufficiency in food and to solve scientific and technological problems rising in building a new society without depending upon developed countries without paying dear.

Correctly solving the problem concerning foreign debts is currently a pressing and urgent problem for developing countries. Unless they get extricated from the heavy burden of foreign debts, developing countries cannot solve grave and complicated problems that may arise in their socioeconomic life and in international economic relations.

As declared at the conference by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the most reasonable way to solve the problem of foreign debts in developing countries is to resolve it through bilateral and multilateral negotiations between the debtors and the creditors in such a way that the term of debt redemption is extended free of interests until the developing countries involved can pay it back by building their own self-reliant national economies. As a just way for solving the problem of debts which takes into account the present economic situations of developing countries and realistic demands, this also conforms to the interests of both the debtors and creditors.

At the conference, the delegations from all countries expressed their unanimous view that opposing war and defending peace are the most important tasks of the Nonaligned Movement and that South-South cooperation can be smoothly developed only under peaceful circumstances.

For the nonaligned countries to intensify mutual political support is a decisive guarantee for the victory of their joint struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and establish nuclear-free and peace zones in many areas of the world.

Indeed, the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Countries on South-South Cooperation was an important turning point, at which all nonaligned countries expressed their firm determination to make active efforts to realize South-South cooperation with a common view and stance toward South-South cooperation, and was a historic meeting at which a significant occasion was provided in enhancing and developing the unity and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement.

Through the success of the conference, we are firmly convinced that South-South cooperation will be comprehensively expanded and developed in the future thanks to the joint efforts of the nonaligned countries.

The government of our Republic regards struggling to enhance and develop the Nonaligned Movement and successfully realize South-South cooperation as their sacred duty. Our people will continue to make all sincere efforts to further strengthen friendly and cooperative relations with the nonaligned countries and to realize South-South cooperation under the uplifted banner of independence, friendship, and peace.

By expanding and developing South-South cooperation, the nonaligned countries will surely build a new independent and prosperous society--a new society where the aspirations of the peoples are put into practice.

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CSO: 4110/182

VOICE OF NATIONAL SALVATION CONDEMNS CHON GOVERNMENT

SKNDF Letter of Appeal

SK101216 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1100 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Letter of appeal to the people published on 8 June by the South Korean National Democratic Front Central Committee]

[Text] The political situation in South Korea is now poised to burst into a new explosive phase. The confrontation between the military dictatorial force and the democratic force is now destined to escalate into a fierce struggle in which physical force is employed starting from 10 June. On this day, the military dictatorial force will name No Tae-u as a presidential candidate at the DJP national convention and put into practice an all-embracing plan to prolong the current dictatorial regime. In response to this, the patriotic and democratic force will rise up in a pan-national resistance struggle for the attainment of a constitutional revision that favors a system of direct presidential elections and politics based on a democratic constitution. As a result, 10 June will serve as a watershed of deciding between fascism and democracy in the true sense of the word. The day 10 June is a day when the DJP will put up another Chon Tu-hwan, only with a different name, for a presidential candidate; it is a day of national humiliation which forces the perpetuation of the military dictatorship of our people.

No Tae-u is not only a military hooligan who has helped Chon Tu-hwan fashion the backbone of the current military dictatorship through the military purification coup, but is also a murderer who was trained together with Chon Tu-hwan in the jungles of Southeast Asia to cultivate the manhunting instinct and hatched together the plot for the great massacre in Kwangju. He is also a fascist element who has helped Chon Tu-hwan lead the current fascist dictatorial system. Have our people staged a bloody struggle for constitutional revision, withstanding tear gas and going through a forest of bayonets, only to invite this sidekick of Chon Tu-hwan's into Chongwadae? Our people have risen up to join in the campaign to collect 10 million signatures for constitutional revision, making themselves balls of flames that burn in the air, to help establish a fresh democratic government, not another extension of the military dictatorship; have doggedly opposed the DJP's deceptive idea about

revising the Constitution based on an agreement even if their opposition turns out to be a costly sacrifice; and have become outraged over the torture death of the late martyrs Pak Chong-chol amid the roaring shouts of massive indignation, and then resisted the important decision on 13 April.

However, the military dictatorial force has frozen the political situation which was moving toward constitutional revision by the 13 April coup d'etat while suppressing with bayonets our people's unanimous will and aspirations; has cast aside the true picture of the torture death of Pak Chong-chol by playing a game called cabinet reshuffle; and has officially declared before the people at home and abroad its wicked plan to prolong the current dictatorial regime through a change of guards.

By openly threatening to treat the 10 June people's pan-national struggle as an illegal meeting and to sternly counter it, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring has laid bare its intentions to force through its plan to remain in power by taking advantage of the 10 June DJP convention to nomination a presidential candidate. This is an intolerable challenge to our people who call for constitutional revision and democratic politics and is an intolerable provocation to the democratic forces. If the DJP's scheme to push through its idea of defending the current Constitution and its offensive to stay in power longer are tolerated, the military dictatorship in this land will continue without interruption, becoming worse with time, and our people's ardent hope for independence and democratization will be strangled. Also, they will never be able to extricate themselves from the fascist fetters' the mere thought of this sends shudders up our spines.

The showdown of deciding between fascism and democracy has reached the point of no return. This is not the time for our masses to stand on the sidelines with folded arms or only express outrage over the course of developments. An expression from the past--"Today, we cry at the top of our voice,"--has only generated sighs and tears among our population of 20 million. At a grave time when one must decide between fascism and democracy, the path to survival for it is to crush the schemes of those who are bent on defending the Constitution and to overthrow the military dictatorship through struggle.

The 10 June start of the people's pan-national struggle for the abolition of the current Constitution and for the attainment of a democratic struggle is an expression of public's will to not tolerate the military dictatorship any longer. It is also a resolute response from democracy and a stern judgment for a fascist challenge. This is not a struggle for the interests of any party or faction, but a life-and-death struggle that is directly linked to the entire population's survival. Our people, who for the past 40 years have lost all values of life and who had themselves mangled under the fascist colonial rule, can no longer stand the ignominious reality in which even the last vestige of their freedom has been trampled underfoot and the last vestige of democracy cannot be found.

At a time when the fascist politics are toppled on the face of earth and politics of independence and democracy are filling the void created by the disappearance of the fascist politics, why should our people live out in the cold, frozen land of freedom and in a place where democracy is dead, with their bodies chained to the alien forces and fascist dictatorship? What have they done to deserve this?

We, too, should rise up hand in hand to join in the sacred pan-national struggle to retrieve our freedom, our democracy, and our human rights. Our popular masses, who have lost everything they had, now have nothing to lose or fear. The political situation demands not hesitation, but a resoluteness; not silence and standing on the sidelines, but a brave march; and not the impassive watch from the sidelines, but direct participation when it comes to confronting fascism.

It is high time for everyone who loves the country and people and for those who values freedom and democracy to open his eyes to the need to overthrow the military dictatorship and rise up to this end. Herein lies the signal of democracy and the end of the military dictatorship.

The struggle to crush those who are bent on defending the Constitution is a precondition as well as a basic front for liquidating the military dictatorship. The fascist Constitution currently in force is nothing but a legal foundation for the military dictatorship's survival and a cornerstone for its prolonged stay in power. Under the current fascist Constitution, the essential part of the military dictatorship will never change no matter how many times the president may change and no matter how many times peaceful change of government may take place, nor will its virulent nature disappear. In order to bury the military dictatorship, it is imperative first to abolish the fascist Constitution now in force.

All democratic forces should combine all sorts of struggles for democratizing politics, including the struggle against torture, the struggle for the release of political prisoners, and the struggle for three rights to labor and rights to participate in politics, with the struggle for the abolition of the fascist Constitution and to attain a democratic Constitution.

The struggle against the 1988 Seoul Olympics is a major front designed to liquidate the military dictatorship. The 1988 Seoul Olympics are nothing but an instrument used by the military dictatorial force to push through its defense of the current Constitution as well as a stepping stone for it to stay in power longer. The fascist colonial force has not only frozen debate on constitutional revision by using the Olympics as an excuse, but has taken the measure of defending the current Constitution on 13 April, while attempting to make the military dictatorship stay in power longer by making it appear as if it were a democratic system through the flames of the Olympic torch. The 1988 Seoul Olympics are the drugs that keep the dictatorship alive and the people dead. Our people will never trade democracy with the Olympics. All South Korean people who long for the democratization of South Korea should doggedly oppose and reject the 1988 Olympics in Seoul which the military dictatorship uses fraudulently in order to remain in power, even if it means to stake their lives.

The anti-U.S. struggle is an indispensable demand for the liquidation of the military dictatorship. The United States, the de facto ruler of South Korea, serves as a midwife and guardian to the military dictatorship as well as a controller that prolongs the dictatorship. Today, the U.S. interference in South Korea's political timetable is not so much to help South Korea develop democratic politics as to rescue the moribund pro-U.S. military dictatorship, prolong its stay in power, and back it up.

It was U.S. interference in South Korea's domestic affairs that nipped in the bud the democracy that was about to blossom whenever the dictatorial regimes in South Korea were overthrown thanks to the struggles of the South Korean people through military coups d'etat. It was also U.S. meddling in South Korea's internal affairs that now blocks the South Korean people's call for democratization and that pushes through the political timetable based on the defense of the current constitution. This being the case, our masses can choke the military dictatorship and provide a new turn for the national salvation movement only when they strike at the U.S. imperialists with the anti-U.S. struggle as the mainline.

All the patriotic masses should never allow themselves to be fooled about the United States and should stage a more vigorous struggle to crush U.S. intervention in South Korea's internal politics.

The masses' unity is the key to victory in the confrontation with fascist colonial forces, when the enemy's operations are designed to subvert and divide the democratic force, and its offensive to divide and rule it are becoming more virulent, our masses can be victorious only when they are united; they will collapse when they fail to unite. If the force that should unite hand in hand on the same ranks and struggle together reject others and keep a distance between themselves and the others, while asserting their own doctrines and giving credence to their own partisan interests and strategy when unity is more valuable and more urgently needed than ever, it will bring about nothing but division, not unity.

At present when the overthrow of the military dictatorship has emerged as a matter of life or death, the touchstone of distinguishing the friend of democracy and its enemy lies both in constitutional revision and its defense.

Reality demands that people jump over the fence of the political parties and factions with a singleminded patriotism and transcend the ideologies and systems with the singleminded determination for national salvation so that they can rise up hand in hand in the pan-national struggle to abolish the current Constitution.

All parties, all factions, and the democratic forces of all walks of life should form a perfect, harmonious unity in the struggle to overthrow the military dictatorship. The might of unity becomes twice as strong through solidarity and is to be displayed through joint struggle. Only through mass, unified, and sustained struggle, not through individual, sporadic, and instant resistance, can the patriotic masses suppress the enemy's fascist offensive and overthrow the tyrannical military dictatorship.

Let us see to it that the indignant roar burst out and the flames of the struggle burn fiercely for the overthrow of the military dictatorship wherever there are core member, organizations, and patriotic masses.

Youths and students: You are the beacon fire that brightens the darkness in South Korea. You also are the ones who stand in the van of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation; you are also the driving force behind the struggle. Thanks to the flames of your 14 April struggle, the thick ice of the dictatorial regime of Syngman Rhee was broken. Thanks to the flames of your October popular uprising, the fascist Yusin rule was brought to its downfall. And the armed struggle in Kwangju, in which you played the leading role, has embroidered a heroic epic painting in the history of mass movement in South Korea. You should once again rise up in the plaza of struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military dictatorship in the spirit and mettle displayed at these times. Let us advance into a positive mass struggle that everyone can sympathize with and in which everyone can participate. The core members of the new generation are the members of the vanguard unit for national salvation. You should become the planters of the seed of struggle in the hearts of the masses. You should also become the genes that generate the organizations and the standard bearers of the mass struggle.

Workers, you are the decisive force in shaping the future trend of the movement for social change in South Korea and the main force behind it. Although you are the protagonists of history, you are being subdued and trampled underfoot by iron fists. Although you are the creators of wealth, you are suffering from starvation wages and are being chased by rising prices.

The democratic force, which has risen up in the death-defying struggle against fascism, thirsts for your large-scale advance. Let us vault from oppression and deal a severe blow to the hotbed of the military dictatorship. Let us tenaciously stage the struggle for the attainment of the three rights to labor and the right to exist by combining it with the struggle for the abolition of the current Constitution.

Peasants, although you are the principal providers of the world's food, you are nothing but servants to the United States and the military dictatorial regime, with each of you shouldering a debt of 3 million won. And it is not because of the deeds of heaven or a work of fate. It is U.S. pressure on South Korea to open its market to U.S. products and the evil rule of the comprador military dictatorship that choke you up. In order to change your condition, it is imperative to change the land, the colonial climate, and the comprador dictatorial regime with new ones. Let us prevent the onslaught of U.S. agricultural and fishery products with the anti-U.S. march and join in the struggle for the abolition of the current Constitution through the march toward a revision of the Constitution.

Religious figures, whenever the country and people faced a crisis, you always participated with indignation in the sacred patriotic struggle with (?banners and lances in your hands) along with the masses. People draw encouragement

and strength from the righteous struggle of the church-goers who have risen up in the struggle for the abolition of the current Constitution with a determination to lay down their lives for the cause of constitutional revision, and the dictators tremble at the thought of a coming crisis. Patriotic religious figures should rise up in a pan-national struggle organized to inflict a heavenly punishment on the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, South Korea's Satan. To this end, let us rise in a sermon designed to expel the challenge from the traitors and fascist elements and join in the march.

Journalists and men engaged in cultural affairs, your voice and pen of justice are mightier than the bayonets and tear gas. The masses applaud you for your righteous decision to revolt against those who are bent on defending the current constitution. Your writing paper and music paper should be used as an indictment against the dictatorship and your microphone and stage should serve as the clarion call for the masses to come to struggle. Let us all become friends of the masses advancing and fighting along with the masses by keeping our patriotic conscience and sense of obligation for national salvation.

Professors, your classroom is a classroom of the masses in which you teach them patriotism and lead them to the cause of national salvation. Instead of living, let us say, for 100 years by stooping before the tyranny of fascism as pro-government professors with their conscience tainted, you have decided to live forever amid the respect from your disciples and from the generations to come as defender of truth and encourager of struggle. This has become the seed of flames that adds fuel to the struggle for national salvation. The confidence in you and expectation of your disciples and generations to come is very deep. Let us all become leaders who train the youths whose hearts are filled with the sense of justice and patriotism to send them to the plaza of national salvation. Let us all be the ones who advance with the masses on the rank of national salvation and who give strength and encouragement to our disciples.

Soldiers of the South Korean Army, you are the workers, peasants, and students in military uniform. Even though you are carrying U.S.-made rifles on your shoulder, your hearts are filled with blood of the nation. If you obey to the White House and order from Chongwadae, your rifle will serve for the good of the traitors and if you follow the dictates of your conscience, you will become the rifles that serve for the good of the masses. Let us open our eyes to the fact that we are the sons of the country and masses, instead of being the guards of the outside forces and dictatorship and then stand on the side of the masses and democracy.

Figures of all parties and factions and people of all walks of life should look squarely at the lamentable reality in which the dark clouds of the military dictatorship is streaming into the country and then participate in the pan-national struggle for democratization without exception to bury the fascism, our common enemy.

Let us liquidate the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military dictatorship with the unanimous strength of the entire population.

Let us all open a new breakthrough for the struggle for national salvation.

[Signed] South Korean National Democratic Front Central Committee

[Dated] 8 June 1987, Seoul

Struggle To Overthrow 'Dictatorship' Urged

SK180012 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0200 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Unattributed special article: Let Us Wage a Pan-national Struggle To Smash the Maneuvers of the Military Dictatorship Seeking To Extend Power]

[Text] In South Korea, which is suppressed by the Yankee aggressors and the fascist tyrant, a furious struggle of the masses is being persistently waged to smash the maneuvers of the pro-U.S. military dictatorship that seeks long-term office.

"Let Us Overthrow the Military Dictatorship!" "Let Us Smash the 13 April Decision To Defend the Constitution and Realize the Democratic Constitutional Amendment!" "Let Us Overthrow the Torture-murder Regime!" and "Let Us Expel the Yankees Supporting the Military Dictatorship!" are the shouts that grow with each passing day.

It is under these circumstances that, after the 10 June DJP nomination of No Tae-u as candidate to be the next president, a pan-national struggle was launched to rescind the decision to defend the constitution, to realize the democratic constitutional amendment, and to overthrow the torture-murder regime.

While the fascist ring openly threatened and blackmailed that anyone who participated in the 10 June demonstration would be firmly dealt with, and under horrible circumstances in which the police put into effect the Class A Emergency Duty and checks and searches were atrociously conducted against the masses, the masses of all strata turned out in the 10 June demonstrations. This precisely reflected the people's will to no longer allow the military dictatorship, and was the firm reply of the masses to the fascist challenge.

Indeed, the present South Korean situation does not allow our just and patriotic masses to sit idle before the fascist atrocities of the pro-U.S. fascist military group. It requires of them to pick up the sword of indignation.

As the entire world knows, the current military dictatorship has trampled the people's ardent desire for constitutional amendment, which grew rapidly over the course of the 10 million signature campaign, using guns and bayonets and via the 13 April coup d'etat to defend the constitution. By playing the game of reshuffling the Cabinet, it concealed the truth of the killing of Pak Chong-chol, which caused the people's indignation to explode and, at last, nominated No Tae-u, a second Chon Tu-hwan, as the candidate to be the next president, thus openly disclosing the scheme to extend its dictatorial rule.

The 13 April decision and the subsequent nomination of No Tae-u are the prelude to the crime of perpetuating the pro-U.S. military dictatorship. They are a mockery of our masses continuing bloody struggle for democracy, civil rights, and the sovereignty of the nation.

Such outrageous maneuvers by the fascist ring to seek long-term office, which will block the advance of history, can never be allowed or ignored.

As for No Tae-u, who has been selected as the DJP candidate to be the next president, he is a trained U.S. spy. He is a heinous human butcher who, along with traitor Chon Tu-hwan, actively participated in killing Kwangju citizens who demanded democratic politics. He is a fascist tyrant and a thief who stole power as one of the leading figures of the 12 December military purgation along with Chon Tu-hwan. He is human garbage without peer who has committed every kind of fraud and manipulation.

If the DJP maneuvers to defend the constitution are allowed and if No Tae-u is allowed to seize power in this land, the military dictatorship will become even more rampagous and our people will never be able to free themselves from the shackles of the fascist dictatorship after their ardent desire for independence, democracy, and reunification are obliterated.

In addition, on this soil, the U.S. colonial rule will continue endlessly by force of the pro-U.S. dictatorship.

Because they know all too well the formidable consequences of the long-term office of the Chon-No ring, the patriotic masses of this land, with indomitable will to smash the maneuvers of the military dictatorship seeking to extend office, persistently struggle to overcome the suppression of the oppressors.

However, despite our masses' strong protests and opposition, the military dictatorship employs every means and method to realize the scheme for permanent office.

The Chon-No fascist group, which has put South Korea under a state of martial law without declaration, has declared everyone who opposes its decision to defend the constitution to be the enemy, and is carrying out an all-out sweep against them. In so doing, it is now feverishly grooming No Tae-u, who has been selected as the DJP candidate to be the next president.

Moreover, in case it has difficulty realizing long-term office under the current constitution, the fascist ring is scheming to realize its dirty political ambition without fail, even if through another bloody coup d'etat.

The present grim situation, in which we must choose between the democratic constitutional amendment and the current constitution and between the democratization of society and extension of the fascist dictatorship, calls the just and patriotic masses of all strata to the plaza of the struggle to smash the maneuvers of the pro-U.S. military dictatorship that seeks long-term office.

Responding to the urgent call of this situation, the patriotic masses of all strata must determinedly turn out in the just struggle to eliminate the Chon-No fascist group.

Above all, an all-out struggle must be waged to rescind the current fascist constitution and establish a democratic constitution by smashing the fascist ring's schemes to defend the current constitution.

The struggle to smash the maneuvers to defend the current constitution and realize the democratic constitutional amendment is a prerequisite to overthrowing the military dictatorship and destroying the headquarters of the dictatorship.

The current fascist constitution is a second Yusin constitution. It is an evil law without equal for maintaining the power of the fascist dictator that runs counter to the aspirations of the people. Accordingly, under the current constitution, even if the president is replaced a thousand times and the peaceful transition of power takes place a hundred times, nothing will change.

Among wolves, a ram cannot be born; and among nation-selling traitors, a democratic and patriotic figure cannot emerge.

The masses of all strata must determinedly turn out in the struggle to abolish the current fascist constitution and establish a democratic constitution. Meanwhile, they must vigorously struggle to end the military rule on this soil, to release all prisoners of conscience, to achieve their labor rights, and to realize freedom of press, publication, association, assembly, and demonstration. They must expand this struggle into a popular struggle to overthrow the fascist dictatorship.

Without the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the struggle to smash the schemes to defend the current constitution, to establish a democratic constitution, and to bury the military dictatorship cannot win victory.

It is an open secret that it is precisely the United States that seeks to extend the military dictatorship by allowing No Tae-u, who blocked our masses' burning aspiration for democratic politics by carrying out an illegal coup d'etat to defend the constitution and who submerged compatriots in a sea of blood, to seize power.

Changing their stooges as their rule falls into crisis in their colonies is the stereotype method of the American imperialism. Facing strong anti-U.S. sentiment unprecedented in the history of 40 years of colonial rule over South Korea, the United States is craftily scheming for the security of its colonial rule by replacing its stooge, employing its stereotyped method one more time.

Presently, to maintain the current military dictatorship, the United States is loudly propagandizing as progress in seeking democratization the transfer of power to traitor No Tae-u. Thus, while supporting the nomination of No Tae-u, it is instigating the fascist ring toward all-out suppression of the people.

All the facts show all too clearly that, without the struggle against the Yankee aggressors, the producers and masterminds of the fascist military dictatorship, it is impossible to rescind the fascist constitution, establish a democratic constitution, and eliminate the fascist dictatorship.

The patriotic masses of all strata must further fan the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle to end interference in the internal affairs of South Korea by the aggressive American forces which support the pro-U.S. military dictatorship and liquidate its colonial rule.

Our sacred struggle being waged to smash the Chon-No ring's maneuvers for long-term office, to realize democratic politics, to smash the U.S. policy of colonial rule, and to achieve the independence of society is not in the interest of any political party of faction, but for the survival of all the people.

Therefore, the patriotic masses of all strata, by transcending differences in ideas, concepts, political factions, and organizations, must actively join the pan-national march to block schemes to defend the current constitution, to achieve democracy and civil rights, and to achieve the sovereignty of the nation.

In the struggle against the fascists and Yankee aggressors, unity is our masses' only weapon toward winning victory. Moreover, under circumstances in which the oppressors are scheming even more atrociously to disrupt the patriotic masses, unity of the masses of all strata has become even more urgent. The might of unity can be displayed only through the powerful joint struggle of the masses of all strata. The patriotic masses of all strata must turn out in unison in the pan-national joint struggle to smash the maneuvers of the military dictatorship that seeks long-term office and to expel the Yankee aggressors.

At present, protected by the U.S. masters, the Chon-No ring feverishly suppresses the people. This, however, is the act of digging one's own grave even deeper, and will only accelerate their miserable end.

Today, the rampage of the pro-U.S. military dictatorship is reminiscent of the ends of the traitor Syngman Rhee and the traitor Pak Chong-hui, who died under the stern judgment of history and the masses.

The end of the oppressors and dictators is drawing ever nearer. The patriotic masses of all strata must turn out in the pan-national struggle to smash the Chon-No ring's scheme for long-term office, to achieve democracy and civil rights, and to liquidate U.S. colonial rule. They must cause the storm of the struggle to rise even more furiously to usher in a new day of independent, democracy, and reunification through pan-national struggle.

SKNDF 'Manifesto' On 10 June Rallies

SK151256 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0200 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Manifesto [kyongmun] to the people released by the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] Central Committee Propaganda Bureau on 10 June in Seoul]

[Text] We appeal to the people:

Dear people, the struggle for democracy and national salvation to bring an end to the military dictatorship is going through a new phase. The anger of the masses over the Pak Chong-chol torture-murder and over the 13 April important decision, which was surging toward a point of eruption, has finally erupted into the live volcano of a pannational resistance struggle to force abrogation of the decision to protect the Constitution, using the 10 June DJP convention to nominate its presidential candidate as an opportunity. Despite fascist suppression, approximately 500,000 people rose in the protest struggle. The youths, students, workers, peasants, off-stage democratic figures, religious figures, professors, journalists, cultural figures, and other masses of all walks of life who ardently advocate justice and democracy, rose shoulder to shoulder in the sacred patriotic war.

"We can no longer tolerate it," "Let us make them pay the price for the bloodshed of Mr Pak," "Let us overthrow the military dictatorship," "Make the decision to protect the Constitution abrogated," "Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u must resign," "Let us drive out the U.S. imperialists, who support the dictatorship," "We cannot barter democracy with the 1988 Olympics," and other slogans that the masses are angrily shouting echoes throughout the country and their vigorous demonstration march shakes the earth.

The students staged demonstrations throughout the country, popular meetings to force abrogation of the decision to protect the Constitution were held simultaneously in 22 cities, cars honked, and cathedrals and churches rang their bells to call for struggle. As the day drew to a close and again broke and as patriotism and treachery fiercely confronted each other, the cursed Stars and Stripes were set aflame, police sub-stations and DJP offices were successively burnt down, police automobiles were broken into pieces, and even a (710-nation) sporting event was stopped. All of Korea was turned into a stage where fascism and democracy confronted each other and all the people rose in the struggle to overthrow the military dictatorship.

The 10 June pannational struggle is a just movement for national salvation that cannot be suppressed by an emergency order for suppression or be blocked by any iron fists, and is a historical prelude that declares fresh democratic politics. This is an explosion of the pent up anger of the people who have been trampled underfoot by fascism, an eruption of the aspirations of the people to live in a democratic society, an adamant response from democratic forces to the DJP's offensive to regain power, and a stern verdict of the times for the act of running counter to history.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, which is seized with a sense of utmost emergency in the face of the flames of the popular resistance struggle, declared a war against all the people and is mobilizing all suppressive forces. An order for suppression, which is more brutal than the emergency decrees seen during the Yusin fascist rule, was issued and stronger suppressive forces than those seen that time are being mobilized.

During their rampage to thoroughly block the movement for democracy and national salvation, the military brigands searched universities and civilian houses by surprise in the middle of the night. As a result, they turned into shambles. Approximately 2,000 university students and opposition politicians were arrested or taken away to police stations from their beds and democratic figures were put under house arrest.

By mobilizing all of the approximately 120,000 policemen, the fascist ring is conducting operations of surrounding and mopping up sites of peaceful pan-national meetings; conducting scorched-earth operations of attacking the ranks of student demonstrators by surprise, bloodily beating them down, and indiscriminately dragging them to prison; and committing the barbarous brutality of trampling a cathedral underfoot and taking away churchgoers—who were offering prayer—by binding them with ropes. During the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring's manhunt operations, which exceeds, in terms of ferocity, witch hunts during the Medieval era and Hitler's Jewish hunt in the 20th century, as many as approximately 3,800 demonstrators were taken away to police stations in a single day, 10 June. At a site of a popular demonstration to demand a truthful account of the Pak Chong-chol torture-murder incident, homicidal devils Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u staged another Pak Chong-chol murder incident. Yi Han-yol, a student of Yonsei University, who, during a sacred war for democracy, was hit by a particular shell shot by the homicidal devils, is on the verge of death.

No Tae-u, who emerged in a DJP convention as the presidential candidate who will succeed homicidal devil Chon Tu-hwan, began his first step as a presidential candidate with a bloody war against the people. This fascist rampage of the human butchers is the beginning of another reactionary offensive and another violent political schedule they are attempting to carry out, using the 10 June DJP convention to nominate its presidential candidate as a starting point. This is also the treacherous act of attempting to conduct another large-scale Kwangju killing operation.

At this stern time of a life-or-death showdown that will decide which will survive, fascism or democracy, our masses have no reason to hesitate and no place to withdraw themselves to. If we hesitate, violence will be more rampant and if we withdraw, we will be eternally bound by fascist chains. If we cannot crush the decision to protect the Constitution, constitutional revision will be frustrated, and if we cannot liquidate fascism, we cannot revise democracy. Under this acute situation, no one can be an idle spectator in the patriotic movement. A man's love for his country, which is hibernating in his mind, is not a love for his country. Only a man's love for his country which is put into practice is a true love for his country. The indestructible patriotic spirit of those who rose up in the May Kwangju resistance struggle

and the noble will of the fallen patriots still throb in the hearts of our masses. The reality of today demands that with the same spirit displayed that time, all of the masses courageously join in the pan-national resistance struggle. No one can wage this sacred struggle for national salvation in our masses' behalf. Those who are knocked down by fascism, while shedding blood, are our people, and those who are imprisoned behind bars in shackles, are also our masses. Let all of us who want to live a life worthy of men and to live in a democratic society courageously join in the pan-national struggle to force the abrogation of the decision to protect the Constitution, without being passive or skeptical and without wavering.

The might of the masses who rose in a struggle at the risk of their lives is boundless. Though we have suffered trials, we have come to possess will power; though we have suffered turns and twists, we have learned a lesson; and though we have shed our blood, we have made Chongwadae and the White House shudder. When all the people rise up and attack the strongholds of the military dictatorship, the dictators will not be able to escape such miserable ends as Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui. Today, when we declare an uncompromising showdown with the military dictatorial forces, our patriotic masses must raise the flames of the pan-national resistance struggle throughout the country and turn all of Korea into a sizzling melting pot of struggle to overthrow the military dictatorship.

One million hot-blooded students, it would be better for you to devote yourselves to the altar of democracy than live as the slaves of fascism. Do not let those seniors who fell in plazas on 19 April, on the streets of Pusan and Masan in October, and in Kwangju in May be sacrificed in vain. Let us realize the noble will of Mr Pak Chong-chol at any cost. Let us achieve a breakthrough in preventing them from protecting the Constitution and overthrowing the military dictatorship by boldly advancing in the forefront of the pan-national resistance struggle with young spirits and courage.

Workers and peasants throughout the country, for factory workers in the Seoul and Incheon areas and miners in the Yongdong area who are suffering from starvation wages, unemployed people and poor people in the cities who face difficulties in their livelihood, and peasants who are moaning because markets are open to U.S. agricultural and livestock products, struggle is the only means for survival. Let us rise in the pan-national resistance struggle for democracy to cultivate our own destiny. Let us fulfill the duty and role of the main forces in the just movement for national salvation.

Journalists and intellectuals, let us indict and punish the military dictatorship by joining in the masses' pan-national resistance struggle.

Patriotic religious figures, let us be indignant about a despicable situation in which human conscience is suffocated. Let us daringly rise up in the struggle to dole out harsh punishment to villains Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u.

The figures of all parties, factions, and circles, let us, hand in hand and with a single intent of loving and saving the country, rise in the pannational resistance struggle to force the abrogation of the decision to protect the Constitution.

South Korean Amred Forces soldiers, armed forces who are alienated from the masses have no justifiable reason to exist and no place to return to. Let us stay on the side of the masses, without repeating the disgrace of the large-scale Kwangju massacre.

The United States, being held responsible for a South Korean situation that is turning into a bloodshed, must go home.

Let us bring an end to the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military dictatorship by waging a pannational resistance struggle. Let us bring about the dawn of democracy.

[Signed] SKNDF Propaganda Bureau

[Dated] 10 June 1987, Seoul

SKNDF Hails Student Demonstrations

SK180458 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0200 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Statement by spokesman of the SKNDF Central Committee issued on 13 June--
read by announcer]

[Text] The struggle of youths, students, and citizens who are fighting against the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique's repressive atrocity and extension of dictatorship in Myongdong Cathedral from 10 June is continuing. Shouting such slogans as "Yankee go home!" "Revise the Constitution!" and "Let us overthrow the military dictatorship!", the resistance fighters expressed their resolve to continue their demonstration and sit-in until the arrested students and members of the National Coalition are released.

Their struggle, carried out unyieldingly even under the grave circumstances in which the fascist suppression reached an extreme, is an eruption of the people's indignation against the vicious colonial fascist tyranny and is a just national salvation movement to eliminate the cursed pro-U.S. military dictatorship and to achieve democracy. Thus, people from all walks of life including the religious people actively support and encourage their struggle and all conscientious people of the world are watching this struggle with great interest and sympathy.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique blocked Myongdong Cathedral by mobilizing an enormous police force, branding the just struggle of youths, students, and citizens a mass riot and threatened that it will arrest all who rose in the struggle and will punish them severely.

This reveals the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique's intention to extend the military dictatorship by blocking the advance of the patriotic democratic forces and even by perpetrating another bloodthirsty Kwangju massacre.

The SKNDF sternly denounces the barbarous repressive plan of the military dictators, which reflects all the people's indignation, and regards it as an intolerable crime against the democratic patriotic forces and as an undisguised violation of the conscience of good mankind and of human rights. Nothing can justify the malicious plan to barbarously suppress the patriotic students and citizens. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique should immediately withdraw the policemen mobilized at Myongdong Cathedral and should release unconditionally all patriotic students who were arrested illegally. It should give up the foolish dream of extending the military dictatorship by wielding guns and bayonets and should step down from power immediately.

Today, when the confrontation between democracy and fascism is aggravated each day, there is no other way for our youths, students, current Constitution and to overthrow the military dictatorship.

The patriotic students and citizens who are fighting in Myongdong Cathedral should not relax their fighting spirit even slightly and should continue to struggle until their just demands are met. The demonstrators' struggle in Myongdong Cathedral is not the struggle only for themselves but is an extremely just patriotic struggle which reflects the intention and aspirations of all people suffering from the colonial fascist rule.

People from all walks of life should dedicate their lives in order to extend ardent support and encouragement to the students and citizens who are fighting courageously for democracy and national salvation, and should actively wage the common struggle and various solidarity movements, responding to their just voices.

The SKNDF ardently appeals to all people who want independence, democracy, and reunification to more vigorously carry out the pan-national struggle to check and frustrate the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique's repressive offensives and attempt to extend power and to eliminate the military dictatorship.

13 June 1987

Seoul

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